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Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Sherman is certainly on the war path. A dispatch from Cincinnati last evening, giving details of the expedition as forwarded to the Times of that city, was at a late hour suppressed by an order from the War Department, as improper for publication. It will not be contraband, however, to say of it that it contained nothing to comfort the enemy, and was confirmatory of the General impression relative to Sherman's movement. It thoroughly indicates that we shall be likely to next hear from that march through rebel channels. Sherman has a big job on hand, and adequate tools to do it with. A splendid army of several thousand men in perfect health is now streaming through a region of Dixie heretofore unvisited. A great dread will fall upon the rebels—nay, has already fallen.

The report of yesterday afternoon that Gen. Canby was dead is denied by later news from New Orleans.

Our New York dispatches chronicle extensive forgeries that have taken place in that city, the sum of which is nearly a quarter of a million.

New York piles a majority of nine thousand on Seymour's head, not enough to do justice to the outraged loyalty of the Empire State, but enough of a brick to drown him. His Proclamation of Thanksgiving, elsewhere in this issue, has doubtless this sole cause of personal gratitude that his defeat was no worse. It is enough, however. A Minie ball well lodged is as fatal as a 200-pound shell.

An institution called "Kasson's Dispatch" has found a fresh exemplification in the Iowa Fifth Congressional District, where John A. Kasson has dispatched the snakes in every one of the counties of that district.

Is every man who voted for McClellan disloyal? No. But the men who were disloyal [illegible] who did not work, and bellow, and vote as often as they could for McClellan. It is a very suspicious circumstance that so many rebel hands were on the drag-ropes.

The policy of the war is being everywhere abundantly foreshadowed, even if it had not been written in the sheet lightning of the election returns. Gen. Oglesby's speech at the Springfield Jubilee, as the Governor elect of Illinois, General Butler at New York, with utterances bearing almost official stamp, and finally the teeming hints given elsewhere, and most prominently in our Springfield dispatch, as to the President's own views, mean this, a sharper and stronger pursuit of the armed enemies of the Government everywhere. The hunt is narrowing, and the steel is at the throat of the foe. Will they yield? We shall ask them presently.

The National Watch Company, of this city, capital $200,000, have located their extensive works at Elgin, Kane county—a big thing for that thriving little city, whose citizens in securing it prove that they know what's o'clock.

We give in another part of this issue Gen. Butler's late New York speech, the leading points of which our dispatches have already supplied. Its sentiments will be echoed to the letter by loyal men everywhere. It is probable the President may soon again hold out the olive branch to the rebels, and on their submission we shall have peace. But the offer of amnesty will not be an armistice, but rather a call to surrender, and its refusal will awaken the processes curative to the rebellion, which are now so promising of success.

The home traitors of the North who have sided with the rebels and called it politics, would do well to be instructed and warned by a salutary example, unless they prefer to be further illustrations west of the lakes.

The dispatches say Vallandigham has resumed the practice of the law, and we feel inclined to give him a notice gratis. He is entitled to refer, probably, to his last client, the Democratic party. Val. should be a good judge of law by this time.

Kansas will return Lane to the Senate by a handsome majority. Jim Lane is not handsome, but he has the merit that the rebels and their Northern allies hate him sorely, and just now when we are seeking to lead them through thorny paths, they may as well take Jim Lane. If there is anybody else that the rebels hanker after any less, hunt him up, and let them have him also.

Illinois has rolled up 35,000 for the gallant Oglesby, and could her boys in blue have voted she would have stood beside Ohio with a hundred thousand. Are'nt you glad you joined the Wide Awakes, and was not fast [illegible] "lodged" with home rebels, when this rich harvest of loyalty was garnered?

CURTIS AND ROSECRANS.

The following paragraph from the Leavenworth Conservative was published in our news column of yesterday:

"GEN. CURTIS.—We have received late news in regard to this brave and patriotic soldier. The War Department recognizing his efforts in meeting and whipping Price, has placed him in command of all the troops on the border, and ordered Gen. Pleasonton to report to him with his command, thus settling the question of rank, and the many annoying complications occasioned by the troops being under command of three or four Generals. Gen. Rosecrans has been removed from the Department of the Missouri, and we have good reason for stating that Gen. Curtis will again assume the control of military affairs in his old Department."

We presume that our Leavenworth contemporary is misinformed, but we have no hesitation in saying that the above statement ought to be true. The late campaign in Missouri, so far as Gen. Rosecrans had anything to do with it, was shockingly mismanaged. It was a worse failure than Gen. Fremont's, because the opportunities for punishing Price were better, and the disposition manifested to do so decidedly less. We have endeavored to discover some decent excuse for the fact that the rebel horde was permitted to travel around at will and finally escape without harm—it is obvious that Price carried out of the State more troops and material than he brought into it. We can find no such excuse. We trust that the President may find a commander for the Department of the Missouri who can give a better account of the troops placed at his disposal than we have seen. Since Gen. Rosecrans went to St. Louis, Gen. [illegible] has not covered himself with glory in the part he took in the campaign, and if what we hear about his feasting Marmaduke and Cabell at Fort Scott is true, he is better qualified for keeping a public house for rebels than for leading Union soldiers in the field. The political aspects of the campaign were well enough. Price enlisted about 10,000 Democrats and took them away before the election. He robbed 10,000 more, and so exasperated them that they voted for Lincoln. But the military features of the business were bungled from beginning to end.

VIRGINIA.

For a generation past the chief source of wealth to Virginia has been the sale of her children, and the supply of Southern rice and cotton fields, with prime laborers warranted all [illegible] for a dash of the best blood of the Old Dominion. Her sons discovered the art of making concubinage profitable, and her [illegible] only sent away their Ishmaels for a good price paid down on the nail. Hagar [illegible] behind to further help the profits of the estate. The young heir paid his debts with his yellow brothers and cream colored sisters, unless the latter were held for further [illegible] of relationship. The widow dried her eyes, and turned over to the hammer the [illegible] of the harem. The children of one mother [illegible] to the halls of legislation, and filled [illegible] of honor among men, while yellow [illegible] mourned her sons and daughters of the same paternity, sold at the shambles, and [illegible] at a higher price because their Afric [illegible] was warmed with Anglo-Saxon fire. For this load of crime, the doom has long been gathering. Men shut their eyes to Providence, not to see the pent up lightnings of [illegible] that only waited the signal to [illegible]. What weeks of darkness sit upon a people [illegible] only needed cannibalism to complete [illegible]. Blind to their coming [illegible] they drew the wrath down upon them in [illegible].

[illegible] has Virginia suffered. Her [illegible] laid waste, and throughout broad [illegible] her pleasant places are destroyed. [illegible] of her white sons has fearfully [illegible] the cheeks of her darker children, [illegible] the pecuniary computation. [illegible] report made to the rebel Congress [illegible] twenty-five million dollars is [illegible] of the war upon [illegible] alone. What [illegible] have gone down in the [illegible] Virginia's ruin, and all this [illegible] that Virginia masters [illegible] to breed and sell their [illegible] this for the institution that denies marriage to human mothers, and assorts young children with the Durhams and Aldesneys of the estate. He who trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just, looked out over the hills of the Old Dominion, and his words were those of a sad seer. Richmond is now a fenced city, ringed round with double lines of steel. The tread of armies has made its suburbs dust, and desolate heaps. Within, the iron hand of military rule, without, frowning cannon and the blue line of the foe getting nearer and nearer. But most significant of all the babel of a rebel Congress, a fierce rabble among men given up to their own devices; the intensified passions of debates, whose sole purpose is to save man-selling; the rancor and rows that once disgraced our rescued Washington, except as the rejected sediment of our civilization to be fought over in the last arena of Human Chattelism. The rebellion will presently die raving mad, and in the Old Dominion, tearing its own flesh in demoniac rage. A better day will rise in Virginia when liberty reigns throughout all her borders, but it will be above her buried past, as vineyards have smiled and homes of men multiplied above where old time cities lie buried. The Old Dominion of slavery will be extinct save in history, accursed of God, and a warning among men, that the cries of God's children do not fall on dull ears.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, WIS., Thursday, Nov. 17.

The 32d Regiment at Atlanta voted 498 for Lincoln and 73 for McClellan. With additional returns the army vote for Congress in the 1st District, received at the office of the Secretary of State, increase Paine's majority over Carey to 463. This includes two companies of the 22d regiment.

A private letter reports the total vote of the regiment 150 for Paine and 2 for Carey. If correct, this adds 68 to his majority, making it 536, which deducted from the home majority of 749 for Carey leaves 223 yet to overcome. The vote of the 28th regiment not yet heard from.

FROM PITTSBURG.

What it is to Oppose the Government—Treason Conspirators Sentenced.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Thursday, Nov. 17.—The findings of the Military Commission at Harrisburg, Pa., against John Rantz, Henry Kline and William Appleman, convicted of charges of violence to officers of the law, and of conspiring, combining and counseling against the draft, and resisting the execution of the conscription, in which they were the ringleaders, have been approved by Maj. Gen. Couch, and they have been sentenced. It will be remembered that these men, with others, were on trial for resisting the execution of the draft in Columbia county, Pa. John Rantz has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be imprisoned for two years. He was the chief leader in the conspiracy, as the evidence clearly indicates. He was the man who publicly counseled his fellow citizens to keep their money our of the volunteer bounty fund, and to save it to buy powder to kill the Abolitionists. Samuel Kline was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and William Appleman is fined $500, and if not paid he is to be imprisoned for one year.

There are about a score of others of the conspirators still to be tried.

The January Interest.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Herald's Washington special says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of the January interest on gold interest bonds.

Art Thankful, Horatio?

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Governor Seymour has designated Thursday, the 24th inst., as a legal holiday, and a day of Thanksgiving in New York State.

BELGIAN EMIGRATION.

Letter from Mr. Dochez, Agent of Emigration at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have lately been so ill treated by the American Copperhead press, and by the Belgian press in general, that I think proper to write to you, so that you might favor me and my actions with a defense in your honorable paper. I have as you may know been long employed in the Illinois Central R. R. Co., in Chicago, and was in 1863 sent to Belgium by the coal opertors of Illinois, with certificates from Gov. Yates, to procure miners. After having exerted myself in behalf of the interests of the coal operators, I succeeded in sending some miners, who by circumstances independent of my own management, did not all fulfil the contracts as offered by their employers. This created dissatisfaction both on the part of the local operators, who became victims of their enterprise, and on the side of the miners, who by their not fulfilling their contracts became paupers, representing to their consuls, and writing home that the companies did not keep to their agreements, and that I had deceived them. Such a state of things created a great sensation here, and all the sympathy was on the side of the miners, while I and the American companies were vilely and publicly accused of fraud and deceit. All this trouble did not abate my courage, and having done no wrong, I had confidence that by the experience acquired I and my employers may in some future time succeed better, as well for our own interests as for the interests of the miners and other workmen that may be wanted. But such time has not yet come, and a business of a more important character has since arisen an indignation against me here and in the Copperhead papers at home that I thought proper to let you know the truth so that you would publish it if necessary. In the beginning of last July I was requested by Boston parties, duly constituted, to procure soldiers in Belgium to fill the regiments at home. Having previously been called upon by a great many Belgian, French and German emigrants who only wanted to leave for such an object, I thought that it would not be difficult to procure men if the Belgian laws were favorable; to know this I consulted one of our most eminent lawyers, who gave me the following written advice, which I translate:

BRUSSELS, August, 1864.

SIR: You ask me whether there exists in Belgium a law prohibiting contracts to be made with a view to enlisting men for a foreign army, and whether the Belgian Government could put obstacles to such enlisting. You may admit the negative for certain. The Belgian who, without the authorization of the King, takes service in a foreign country, loses his citizenship; but the law does not object to his taking foreign service, and the law also does not forbid any one to treat with him in view of such service. I only see one case in which the Government could object to the enlisting of Belgians in a foreign country—it is when the destination of this army should be to fight a country with which Belgium is at peace. In this case the Government could arm itself of the disposition of the penal code conceived as follows: "Any one who by hostile actions not approved of by the Government will have exposed the State to a declaration of war, will be punished," etc., etc. Even in this case no obstacles as yet have been put by the Belgian Government to foreign enlistments. It is in this way that, a few years ago, when war was raging between Rome and Italy, enlistments have been made publicly in our country for the army of the Pope. The position taken by the Government at this very moment with regard to the enlistments for the service of the Emperor of Mexico, would make it impossible to interfere with other enlistments; and in this latter case, so far from opposing the sending of troops to Mexico, the Government, if papers say true, protects and even encourages it. There is one thing certain, which is, that those who organise these enlistments are officers in the active service of the Belgian army, and that they do it publicly, and in such a manner that everybody knows and sees it. I have to add, however, and you are probably aware of it, that enlisting could not be contracted lawfully with men who are in the service of the Belgian army, and even not with those who are in the service of any other army. This, according to the arrete of the law of the 5th of February, 1815, would be a crime, which crime is called embauchage, punished with imprisonment. Apart from this you have no obstacle to fear—you may act openly and publicly. It is only by excess of precaution that I would engage you for the documents to be published by the press to make an appeal to the Belgians wishing to go to the United States in view either to engage in the service of the Federal army, or to devote themselves to agriculture or industry, etc., etc., and, before treating individually with any one, to make them to understand verbally, and specify in the contract the special purpose and nature of the engagement.

Believe me, sir, etc., etc.,
(Signed) A. DEMEUR, Lawyer,
19 Rue des Minimes, Brussels.

I need scarcely add anything to this letter. It shows plainly that all that has been written in the American and Belgian press is erroneous; for I never would deceive a man in telling he was to be a laborer in America when I had to engage him as a soldier, that especially when the Belgian law gave me power to recruit. I should not have written to you about this latter affair, because it may be of very little interest to the people of Illinois; but being accused at the same time of having swindled the miners and other workmen I sent to your State, I think proper to give a general explanation, so that you would publish a truthful statement. When the American companies wanted miners, I have sent them. When they wanted machinists, and other workmen, I have sent them; and when soldiers were wanted I have sent them also; with a perfect understanding that miners had to be miners, mechanics mechanics, workingmen workingmen, and soldiers soldiers. If the men I forwarded did not fulfil their engagements, it is no fault of mine, but entirely their own; and when in New York, and in other cities they claim the public charity, and the aid of their Consuls, it is because they are unwilling to carry out the purpose for which they had been loyally engaged by me. Hoping that you will give a full publication to all this,

I remain,
Your very humble servant,
LOUIS A. DOCHEZ,
Emigration Agent in Berlin.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ANTIDOTE FOR THE REBELLION.

Latest from the Military Situation.

THE INTEREST CENTRES IN SHERMAN.

He is 'Making a Centre Shot in Dixie.

Latest from His Movement—How He Left Atlanta.

Also what He did not Leave in Atlanta.

FROM SPRINGFIELD---GREAT UNION JUBILEE.

Speech of the Governor Elect and Others.

THE FREE MARYLANDERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Illinois for the Union, 35,000.

NEW YORK AGAINST SEYMOUR, 9,000.

FROM THE SOUTH---WHAT THE REBEL PAPERS SAY.

HOWLS OF DESPAIR IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

HOW MUCH THE REBELLION HAS COST IN THE VALLEY.

VALLANDIGHAM, COUNSELLOR AT LAW—FORGERIES AT NEW YORK.

Our New York Midnight Dispatches—Highly Interesting Foreign Summary, Etc., Etc.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Latest from the Great Expedition—The Morale of his Army—Their Theatre of Operations.

LOUISVILLE Thursday, Nov. 17.—Private reliable news, dated, Rome, Ga., Nov. 16th, says the destruction of manufactories, mills, and buildings of value to the enemy at Atlanta was commenced at 3½ o'clock yesterday p. m.. This extensive rolling mills, stables, and storehouses were destroyed by order of Gen. Corse. Some places of minor importance were fired by the soldiers. The number of private residences destroyed was very small, and these were accidental.

There is great rejoicing over the election news.

Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery of the Military Division of Mississippi, has left for the North sick.

The enemy attacked our pickets while engaged in the destruction, but were driven off.

On Tuesday last the out-works at Atlanta were attacked by 1,500 men (cavalry), who were beaten off with but little difficulty.

An expedition was sent out on the night of the 9th to capture the guerillas who captured a squad of Sherman's headquarters guards. The expedition returned on the 10th with the Captain of the rebel squad as a prisoner.

Sherman carries 60 days' rations of bread and beef cattle, and will depend on the country for other sustenance. Atlanta is rendered untenable. Such buildings as could be of benefit to the enemy were destroyed, but no others. Sherman will meet no enemy on the way. The Georgia militia are few in number, and harmless. There are about 2,000, besides militia, at Savannah.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Post's correspondence from the field, in Georgia, of the 10th inst., says: The latest yet heard from Sherman says the army under the immediate command of Gen. Sherman, now covering Atlanta, has been for several days past taking things quite easily, not that it has been idle for there has been a healthy share of activity, pretty much like that of a prize fighter undergoing his training. Transportation has been reduced to the simplest necessities of the occasion. Sick and wounded have been sent to the rear, unnecessary armaments dispensed with, and extra tents and baggage removed. The army is literally stripped for the march and the fight. The surgeons report the men in the healthiest possible state, and a more cheerful set cannot be imagined. They have faith in their leader.

Another letter says Gen. Sherman, a few days ago, wrote to his father-in-law, Hon. Thos. Ewing, that he was the leader of the bravest and best army that ever marched on American soil. After referring to the sad condition of the refugee and flying from starvation to the North, this correspondent somewhat significantly says: "The most guilty offenders have not yet been reached. South Carolina and the lower part of this State have as yet rested secure from the approach of the hated Yankee. In these districts millions of bales of cotton have been stored. Thousands of slaves are here gathered upon friendly plantations. Here have the more wealthy rebels retired as our army advanced Southward, and to the citizens of Macon, Columbus and Augusta has been removed all the valuable machinery for the construction of locomotives, rolling of iron and manufacture of cannon, small arms and different kind of ammunition. In Augusta alone, I am told, there is stored nearly half a million bales of cotton, while the largest powder magazine in America is there, containing the largest supply of powder in the rebel States. Our soldiers too are confined in loathsome prisons in these parts. Would it not be a noble act and movement could these prisoners be set free, the massed rebel wealth destroyed, their munitions of war, the machinery and their important cities captured."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Grand Jubilee Speeches by the Governor Elect, and Others—President Lincoln's Position—Letters from Gov. Yates.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Gen. Oglesby made a strong speech at the Union jubilee in the State House last night. It was over two hours in length. He said among other things, that the fight was a noble one, and I accept the victory and its solemn responsibilities with a grateful and humble heart. To those who were opposed to us, but not to our cause and country, I appeal to give to us and the country their cordial support and earnest encouragement. To those of them, if any, who were opposed to us and to our cause and country, I appeal and assure them that an honest and outraged people will not always submit to the taunts of traitors and the insolence of treason. Let them be warned in time to speedily mend their ways or fly the country, for it is manifest that the people intend to save the country even at the peril of their lives and of the lives of those who oppose them.

The result of the election he thought was the severest stab the rebellion had received, and its leaders were in a predicament not knowing whether it was best to call out the negro or not to save them. It was very different with the honest man at Washington. He was endorsed by the people, and the result shows that they were wiser than the politician. He thought Mr. Lincoln was raised up of providence to save the country. He believed the rebellion near its end, and the time not far distant when the Union would be restored. In the present crisis the people must sustain the credit of the Government, the currency and the soldiers, and punish traitors and treason, for the sovereign people had so spoken. It was not often the proud State of Illinois spoke in thirty thousand majorities, but she has done so in this case, and she meant something. We had some 75,000 thousand soldiers in the field, who had not voted in this election. Had they been permitted to vote the majority would have been over 100,000.

Col. T. J. Turner of Freeport, Judge Scates and Hon. G. M. Cull m also made good speeches. The Springfield glee club sang an original song, written by Adjutant Allen of the club, to the air of John Brown. The Union majorities come in larger and larger. Col. Loomis, Secretary of the National Union Executive Committee puts Lincoln's majority at 34,665, and Oglesby's at over 35,000. Reliable returns to this effect have been received from 101 counties.

Gentlemen who had Mr. Lincoln's confidence before the election state since that he then said in the event of his re-election he would offer another amnesty proclamation to the South. If it was rejected the war would be carried on with renewed vigor, and that the most radical Union men would not find the President behind them in carrying out any measure it would be found necessary to adopt if the people, by an emphatic vote fully endorsed the administration. Mr. Lincoln further stated that all he desired was to carry out in good faith the wishes of the loyal masses of the country.

Three Copperhead papers, the State Register, Bloomington Democrat and Central Illinois Democrat, have departed since election.

Saline gives Ferrill, Union, in 3d Representative District, 130 majority. He runs ahead of his ticket. This certainly elects him over Burnett, Copperhead, and gives the Union men 17 majority in the House.

Nothing official is yet received as to Dr. Green in the 1st Senatorial District. His election is still in doubt.

Henry Austin, of the 146th regiment, who had just arrived from Chicago, was robbed of $118 in the Owen House in this city.

The following letter from Gov. Yates, now in your city, was received with tumultuous applause at the Union jubilee last evening:

CHICAGO, November 16, 1864.

To the President of the Union Meeting, Springfield, Ill.:

Important business prevents my being at your meeting to-night. Please permit me to say that I rejoice in the glorious Union victory which has crowned our labors. Let our hearts be glad that we have both the National and State Governments safe for the Union. Let Springfield rejoice that the Nation has again honored her great citizen, Abraham Lincoln. Let the State rejoice that we have for our next Governor, the able, gallant and noble Dick Oglesby, and that we have for Congress the talented, whole-souled and glorious Cullom, and eleven Congressmen to three; that the State officers are all ours—that we have a Union Legislature—that the White House is ours, the Capitol of the Nation is ours, the State House is all ours, from turret to foundation-stone, and above all, that our glorious Union is safe. And now, "Three cheers!!! for Liberty and Union," and all our "brave boys in blue"!!!

RICHARD YATES.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri Matters, Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Lincoln's majority in fifty-two counties is 19,342.

VanHorn's election to Congress gives us the entire delegation, save the one lost by party split in St. Louis.

John G. Nicolay, Esq., Private Secretary of the President, is detained at the Lindell Hotel by severe illness.

We learn at District Headquarters that the 1,500 guerillas reported to be in force south of Patterson, have dwindled down to some 500 bushwhackers, who are operating principally in Wayne County.

The Merimac bridges on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, are to be completed this afternoon, and to-morrow trains will run through to Rolla. This is quick work, reflecting credit upon the military authorities, by whom the work was accomplished.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Passengers from North Missouri report that a detachment of General Fisk's forces had surrounded a gang of bushwhackers in the Persia Hills, ten miles south of Huntsville. The bushwhackers had taken refuge in a log house occupied by the family of a Union man, and held the women and children as hostages. Our troops had not fired into the house, for fear of killing the women and children. At last accounts the bushwhackers were blowing horns for reinforcements, and our troops had sent for assistance.

Election returns from Kansas indicate the election of Clarke, the Lane candidate for Congress, by one thousand to one thousand five hundred majority. Major Crawford the Lane candidate for Governor, will probably have from 3,000 to 4,000 majority. The remainder of the State ticket about the same. It is estimated that the Senate will stand Lane 16, anti-Lane 9. House, Lane, 51, anti-Lane 24.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 17.—A rumor prevailed on 'Change to-day, that Sherman is in Augusta, Georgia, and that Vice President Stephens and Governor Brown have declared for the old Government. The rumor is, no doubt, untrue, but it created a panic among gold-holders here, many offering to sell as low as 110 premium.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 17.—To-day's Sentinel says: We have before us a private letter from Atlanta, dated Nov. 8th. The writer says: I have only time to write a few words, as the last train going North leaves in a few minutes. I am assigned to General Howard's headquarters, and will leave this place on Friday, the 11th, with the General for the South. When you hear from me again, it will be from some seaport town.

FROM DESMOINES.

Local Improvements—Iowa Political News—"Kasson's Dispatch."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Iowa, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The City Council have granted to William Ashley, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the exclusive right to erect and operate water works within the city limits for the next thirty years, to supply water for the use of the citizens and the fire department. The water will be furnished from the Raccoon River, which is very clear and pure, and the reservoir will be erected on the Bluffs in the western part of the city, at a point two hundred feet above the bed of the river. The works will be commenced early in the coming spring.

The proposition submitted to the people of this county at the last election, to appropriate money to build a free bridge over the Desmoines River, abutting on Walnut street, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. A contract for the building of the bridge will be let in time for its completion in the fall of 1865.

Hon. John A. Kasson is re-elected to Congress from this, the Fifth District, by 4,000 majority on the home vote, and carries every one of the twenty-three counties in his district. His majority two years ago was eleven hundred. Davis county, which used to give eight hundred Democratic majority before the war, gave twenty majority for Old Abe on the home vote, and her soldiers always go for the Union at the polls as well as on the field.

Deputy Provost Marshal Burton arrived to-day with nine rebel raiders taken in Decatur county. They were armed and mounted when taken, and confess that they left Price's army at Booneville with commissions to recruit, but claim that their time had expired, and being tired of the rebel service, were on their way to Idaho when arrested. No investigation has yet been had.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from the Rebel Armies—Forrest's Exaggerations.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The New York Times's Nashville correspondent of the 12th says: "Beauregard's headquarters are at Corinth. Hood, with Cheatham's corps, is at Florence. The camp extends on the north side of the river as far as Tuscumbia. S. D. Lee's corps is at Jackson. Stewart's corps is at Corinth, Jackson, and Rienzi, fifteen miles from each other, on the Mobile and Ohio Road. The entire rebel army, which a year ago numbered 75,000 veterans, cannot now muster 40,000, including Forrest's and Wheeler's cavalry and Dick Taylor's men."

The same correspondent says the reports of the fight at Johnsonville, in which Forrest claims such a victory, are the most unheard of exaggerations. Instead of the Government suffering six million of dollars loss, one million will exceed the total Government loss. The facts are, that Forrest, on the night of the 4th, planted a battery of ten guns opposite Johnsonville, and next morning knocked to pieces three tin-clads and seven transports. Next day he shelled the town for forty-eight hours, and then left. Meanwhile, a portion of Wheeler's cavalry and a brigade of mounted infantry appeared south of the fort, but finding it strong and well garrisoned they returned to Florence. During the shelling every bridge but one was struck, and only two burned. What little stores were there were only slightly damaged.

THE NEW YORK FORGERIES.

Rascality on a Large Scale—Forgeries of $250,000 on the Bank of Commerce—Arrests—Recovery of Part of the Booty.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police, has been aware of certain extensive forgeries that have been committed in this and other States. About six weeks ago he gave the case in charge of the detectives of this city to be worked, and they have since been diligently engaged in it, and with very satisfactory results. The principal persons against whom the industry of the police has resulted in bringing charges, are named Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Ira Gadier, George F. Coughlin, Hugh McNeills, John St. Clair and Spencer Peters. The first four named have been arrested—the other four are still at large. Coughlin has turned State's evidence, and yesterday gave testimony against others, in one of the cases of the alleged frauds, the investigation of which was commenced in the Toombs Police Court, and will be continued to-day. This case involves the forgery of the name of Richard D. Lathrop, of this city, on a check in which the money was drawn from the Bank of Commerce. The whole series of forgeries is supposed to involve a sum of about $250,000.

Detective Parker to-day recovered $31,000 in bonds, which were part of the proceeds of the forgeries on the Bank of Commerce.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Latest and Important News from Rebel Sources.

NEW YORK, Thursday, November 17.—The Richmond Whig contains rumors that Hood took Decatur, Ala., and captured the garrison of 8,000 troops, half of whom were colored, on the 8th ultimo. A rebel attack on Huntsville, Ala., is also reported.

The Montgomery Mail of the 7th is expecting an early advance on Augusta or Macon by Sherman. The Richmond Examiner repudiates the idea of any such movement.

The rebel newspapers have an amusing dispatch in reference to the last cavalry fight in the Shenandoah Valley, in which the rebels were sent whirling through Front Royal, and lost two guns, prisoners, etc. This rebel dispatch says that Sheridan's men were driven back with heavy loss, including 200 prisoners captured, while Early's loss was slight.

Rebel newspaper files contain Gen. Forrest's official account of the destruction of Union gunboats and transports on the Tennessee river, near Johnsonville. Four gunboats, fourteen steamers and twenty barges are claimed as having been set on fire and burned up, consuming an immense amount of valuable property. We may well doubt a good portion of this, as it is stated that all the immense storehouses and stores at Johnsonville had also been destroyed, for we have since learned that Johnsonville is still held by Union forces, and that but a very small portion, if any, of the army supplies there were burned.

The bombardment of Charleston, S. C., and Fort Sumter, is reported as being still continued with steadiness and severity.

Ten Union war vessels and seventy-eight transports are reported at Hilton Head.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 14th says: A Union Brigadier General deserted from the Potomac Army on the 13th, and reached the rebel lines, and that Lincoln has called for a million of men." The Sentinel don't vouch for these rumors.

Richmond papers of Monday say that on 9th Hood's army was at Tuscumbia, and Sherman's at Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Richmond papers of Tuesday make no mention of Sherman's movements, which fact is regarded here as evidence that he has met with success.

The rebel Senate and House had a secret session on Monday at which it is surmised the question of arming slaves was discussed.

FREE MARYLAND.

Her Deputation Waits on the President—His Speech—Incidents of the Reception.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.—This afternoon the Maryland Union State Central Committee formally called upon President Lincoln, to congratulate him on his re-election, W. H. Purnell, their Chairman, in his address said they felt under deep obligations to him, because, by the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupied the proud position of a Free State, and they desired that his future administration of the Government, as the past, might result in the restoration of the Union, with freedom as its immutable basis.

The President in reply said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification at the result of the election. He had exercised his best judgment for the good of the whole country, and to have the seal of approbation placed on his course, was exceedingly gratifying to his feelings. He expressed his belief that the policy he had pursued was the best and only one which could save the country. He repeated what he had said before, that he indulged in no feeling of triumph over any one who had thought or voted different from him. He had no such feeling toward any living man.

He thought the adoption of a free State constitution for Maryland a big thing, and a victory for right, and worth a great deal more than the part of Maryland in the election, although of the latter he thought well.

In conclusion, he repeated what he had previously said, namely, that those who differed from and opposed us, will see that defeat was better for their own good than if they had been successful.

Some time was spent in pleasant intercourse, the President relating several anecdotes appropriate to the occasion.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Vallandigham—Arrest of Another of the Kentucky Conspirators.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, November 17.—Vallandigham announces that he has resumed the practice of law. He is probably sick of politics and treason.

There is a report that Paul Shipman, until lately the secesh editor of the Louisville Journal, has been arrested for complicity with the Kentucky treason conspiracy, and that he will be sent South.

A rebel spy was arrested at Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday. He will be hung.

In accordance with general orders issued by General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, on Sunday afternoon five guerrillas were shot to death, at Henderson, Ky., in retaliation for the murder of Union men in that vicinity. Three of the victims were brothers, named Horton, the others Forest and Fry.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Threatened Raid—Its Probable Conclusion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 17.—Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the proposed guerilla raid into the Cumberland Valley, steps were taken by Gov. Curtin, for the organization of the militia forces of the border counties. Over 1,000 men have already been enrolled in Franklin and Adams counties, and armed and equipped by the State authorities. No apprehension is now entertained of an incursion.

Of the twenty scouts sent by Mosby into Pennsylvania seven have been captured. The others are believed to have escaped to the other side of the Potomac.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From Port Royal and the Southern Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The steamer Saxon arrived here to-day from Port Royal, S. C. The captain reports having picked up, when 50 miles northeast of Hatteras, an abandoned schooner named the Ringgold, hailing from Dennis, Mass., with all the sails gone, and two feet of water in her hold.

The Saxon brings important dispatches from the flag of truce fleet off Port Royal, S. C.

Major Gen. Burnside arrived here this morning in the mail boat Dictator from Washington, and proceeded to the front.

FROM IOWA.

50,000 Majority for Lincoln—River News.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Times of this city publishes returns from the election, as far as heard from, and says:

The immense gain in the southern counties, and the soldiers' votes, will make Iowa's majority for the Union nearly or quite 50,000. We hear of several localities in which nobody seems to have heard of "Little Mac." Fremont township, Hamilton county, gives twenty-two Union votes, and not one in opposition. Cerro Gordo county gives 228 Union votes and eight "for the Confederacy." Blackhawk county gives the magnificent majority of 1,666.

The Northern Steamboat Line Company has decided to run the Bill Henderson between Dubuque and Port Byron as long as the river is free from ice.

The ice is still solid just above Prairie du Chien. The river is falling here.

Marine Disasters and River Matters.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Cairo dry dock was destroyed yesterday by the current of the river forcing it from its moorings. Loss over $50,000.

The ram Switzerland, bound for St. Louis, was snagged and sunk, last evening, in the Mississippi River, above Commerce. It is thought she can be raised.

Three hundred and ninety bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis, and 289 for Cincinnati.

Cost of Guerillas to the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The cost of guerilla warfare to the rebels, in Virginia has been very severe. The Richmond Whig says: A Committee of seventy-two were appointed to make an estimate of the losses in the county of Rockingham inflicted by Sheridan in executing the order to destroy the haunts of guerillas, and their report shows a total loss of $25,000,000. Mosby and his gang are an institution of little profit to the rebels.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.—General Butler and staff have gone to the army of the James.

No guerillas have been seen east of the Bull Run Mountains since the 6th.

It is reported that the President seriously contemplates issuing another proclamation of amnesty.

Mr. Chase and Mr. Raymond are mentioned to succeed Mr. Adams, in England.

Gen. Butler and His Accusers.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Concerning the gold seized by Gen. Butler in New Orleans, from which arose the attachment obtained in New York against the General, it may be well to say that the coin is in the United States Treasury, and redress is to be had against the Government, and not against Butler.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17—Midnight.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

No official intelligence has been received from Sherman for a week past.

Army of the Potomac specials contain no news. The Times' special with Sheridan says guerillas still infest the roads, rendering movements of wagon trains impossible without a strong escort.

An official dispatch dated New Orleans, Nov. 12, received to-day, confirms the statement that Maj. Gen. Canby while going up the White river to direct matters in Arkansas was fired upon by guerillas, and wounded in the upper part of the thigh. The wound is a severe and painful one but fortunately not dangerous. The dispatch says he arrived here safely this afternoon, and will receive the best care under his wife's superintendence. His mental faculties are entirely unaffected, and, with his admirable powers of endurance and strength of mind, hopes he will be about in a few weeks. After he was wounded he consulted fully with General Reynolds at the mouth of White River, and it is confidently believed this accident will in no way interfere with the direction of the affairs in this division. The above dispatch shows the report of General Canby's death, telegraphed from Memphis, to be untrue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Herald's Washington special says the necessity for the adoption of a fixed policy in reference to the proposed return of seceded States is vigorously pressed upon the Administration. Gen. Banks, and other gentlemen now here, represent that the assistance and protection of the Government to the Union men of Louisiana, Arkansas and Georgia in changing the system of labor heretofore existing in those States, will secure not only their return but permanent adherence to the Federal Union. These people are now at a loss to know what state they are to occupy in returning to the Union. What they want is certainly Government protection.

The Post's Washington special says there is no authority for the statement that Secretary Stanton is to be appointed to the Supreme Court. On the contrary, it is nearly certain that the Chief Justiceship has already been offered to Secretary Chase.

The World's Washington special says that Washington has been filled with peace rumors all day. Gen. Butler's speech in New York, and leading articles in to-day's Chronicle have probably been the foundation of them—the latter assuming that slavery is virtually abolished, calls for peace on the basis of the Union.

Gen. Butler has been in consultation with the President to-day. It is claimed that the former spoke by the card in New York, with a view of sounding the public mind on the question of peace. Assurances are given that his speech foreshadows the policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Plates of new fifty-cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. These notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation, but nearly twice as long. The new five-cent notes will be the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty-five cent notes will be in length graduated between the highest and lowest denominations. It is possible that a three-cent note will be issued for greater facility in making change.

The National Gazette publishes Young's commission from the rebel government authorizing him to organize for special service a company not to exceed twenty in number, from those who belong to the service and are beyond the Confederate States.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The National Sailor's Fair has proved a great success. Up to the present its receipts amount to $150,000. The Fair remains open some days longer.

Almost everybody is contributing something towards furnishing our soldiers in the field a good Thanksgiving dinner. The quantity of turkeys and other edibles forwarded will be immense.

The weather is thick, with light rain. Thermometer 35.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Six steamship boats, similar to the one used by Lieut. Cushing in destroying the Albemarle, have just been completed.

The officers of the pirate Florida have been taken from Point Lookout and committed to the Old Capitol Prison at Washington.

Joe Coburn publishes a challenge to fight any man for $10,000. He offers to fight Mace in Canada, and pay him $1,500 for expenses.

George Peterson, who was tracked from Canada to Alexandria, Va., by detectives, and on Friday committed to the Old Capitol prison as a rebel spy and mail carrier, made his escape last night through the carelessness of the sentinel.

The trial of Captain Hugh A. McDowell, of Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, was commenced to-day before a Military Commission. He was charged with altering counterfeit Treasury and bank notes. The accused pleaded guilty and made a long confession, implicating others. It is said he used his military position to circulate a very large quantity of counterfeit fractional currency in the army, and for two years had eluded vigilant detectives.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that persons who sell schnapps, are required, in addition to other licenses they may have to take out, licenses as dealers in liquors wholesale and retail, according to manner and amount of annual sales.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The rumor market was heavily stocked this evening with the following programme: E. M. Stanton, Chief Justice; B. F. Butler, Secretary of War; R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury; S. P. Chase, Minister to England. The new slate finds semi-official endorsers in divers quarters and is very generally credited.

The New York Times' Washington special pronounces false the rumors of Secretary Stanton leaving the Cabinet.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—A fire at Pawtucket this afternoon destroyed the Congregational Church, John Dexter's dwelling house, two State storehouses, paint shop and other buildings. Loss about $40,000. The Church and organ were insured for $10,000.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The World says if Brazil demands the return of the Florida, we have no choice but to grant it or engage in an unjust and dishonorable war.

THE KEARSARGE BANQUET.

Capt. Winslow's speech at the Sailor's Sanitary Fair, in Boston, is published here. He said of the destruction of the Alabama: The fight with the Alabama was a matter of small moment. It was over in an hour, but it was of vast consequence to the old country. When he entered Brest, which he did because he heard the Florida was there, he found secession feeling. As a matter of etiquette the Admiral of the port extended me a complimentary dinner. As far as his own feelings was concerned, I believe him an exception. We were met every where by secession influence. The French people believed the Southern people were fighting against an immense North, who had their heel upon their necks, and were trying to keep them down. They knew nothing of the questions at issue. It was simply with them a fight of minority against majority. If you know anything of a Frenchman or human nature you know he will always be for the minority. Captain Winslow then gave an account of his chase after the Georgia, and of being ordered out of Queenstown and Brest, leaving the latter place in a gale. He finally found the Alabama at Cherbourg and lay there till the Alabama was ready to come out. The fight took place when the depression among loyal Americans in Europe was greater than ever known before. When the fight came off congratulatory letters were sent from all quarters, and the result was our country gained a position in England and France such as we never held before or since the commencement of the war. Prior to the fight, nearly every day the Kearsarge and her officers were attacked by the London Times and Parliament. Permission would not be allowed to make proper repairs in British ports.

Captain Winslow concluded by saying that much of this feeling had passed away.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—The Herald's Vienna letter says the Austrian force for Mexico consists of three thousand seven hundred men, and will be increased to seven thousand men. Many Polish refugees have enlisted in these troops. They will leave for Mexico in January.

A Paris letter says it is generally conceded that Napoleon's interview with the Czar and subsequent interview of the Czar with the King of Prussia, were undertaken with an imperial view of avoiding the evil which would circumscribe both the political and military power of Austria.

The London Times says an attempt has been made to convict Muller of murder committed in April, 1863.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The following are the quotations of Saturday, Nov. 12th, in Richmond:—City 8 ₩ cent coupon bonds, due 1877, at $118 and interest. A very large amount of Confederate securities changed hands at this sale at the figures given above. After the sale $67,000 long date Confederate 8 ₩ cent coupon bonds were sold privately at $122 and interest. Virginia State bonds were held at $291 and interest. Bonds issued recently for the redemption of State Treasury notes $103 and interest. Gold coin sold at $27.75@28.00 and silver coin at $27.00@27.50. Private sales were made at lower figures. Coupons of non-taxable bonds of 8½ have recently been more active. The demand for specie is explained in part by the migrating mania prevailing among Yankees in our midst. Shippers of produce are coming in more freely, and stocks are now generally larger than for some time past. Flour continues scarce and high. The prevailing price for superfine is $350, extra $360 per barrel. Corn meal $55 per bushel. Bacon $10a11 per pound. We quote Cuba and Rio coffee at $12 per pound. Java $15. Brown sugar $8.50a10, crushed $11a12.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Rebel committee report the following destructions by Sheridan: 30 dwelling houses, 450 barns, and 31 mills, 3 factories and one furnace. He burned 100 miles fencing, 100,000 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels corn, 6,000 tons hay, and destroyed 1,700 cattle, the same number of horses, and 4,000 good hogs were carried off.

Richmond papers, of the 14th, mention rumors of Sherman's movement, but think them entirely impossible.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation offering amnesty to absentees and deserters.

The Sentinel says it has a rumor that a Federal Brigadier has deserted and joined the rebels. It says the re-election has bid them to prepare for the worst their enemies can do.

The Whig says all schemes to improve the currency must be based on specie only.

In the proceedings in the Rebel Congress on Friday, there was appointed a special committee of three to inquire into the propriety of asking an appeal to several States for the purpose of reducing the number and of procuring uniformity in exemption of State officers.

Rumored Death of Gen. Canby.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 17.—An officer just from Memphis, says information, believed to be correct, has reached there that General Canby died from the effect of his recent wound, while en route to New Orleans, on the gunboat Cricket.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, on Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 1864, ORRIN F. BOOTH and ELLEN G., eldest daughter of N. P. Iglehart, all of Chicago.

☞ New York City and Cincinnati papers please copy.

In this city, on the evening of Nov. 15th, at the Baptist Church, corner of Griswold and Harrison streets, by the Rev. Richard De Baptiste, Mr. JACOB WISLOCK and Miss LOISA GUESS, both of this city.

In this city, on the 17th inst., at the residence of S. B. Haggard, Esq., by Rev. A. A. Kendrick, Mr. W. L. RUGGER, of Bloomington, Ill., and Miss ISABEL C. HAGGARD, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Tuesday morning, Nov. 15th, of diphtheria, CLARENCE L., youngest son of William Wallace and Angelina Stewart, aged 4 years.

Funeral services will take place from the family residence, 175 West Washington street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this city, Monday morning, Nov. 14th, of chronic diarrhea, ROBERT C. SCADIN, aged 16 years.

Oh! we will miss thee long and mourn
That thou no longer with us stay;
And bless the hour that calls us home,
To meet thee in eternal day.

☞ Detroit and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

New Advertisments.

AN EASTERN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching the English Branches, Music, French and Latin, desires an engagement as DAILY GOVERNESS, Or a few Pupils in French and Music. Best of references given. Address "D'ORSY," Chicago, Ill. no18-w416-1t

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., at their Hall, 90 West Randolph street, this (Friday) evening, Nov. 18th, A. D. 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Royal Arch Degree. Members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. no18-w415-1t WM. HIMROD, Jr., Secretary.

A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation in some WHOLESALE OR COMMISSION HOUSE. City reference given. Address "HOMO," Tribune office. no18-w418-4t net

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—You can obtain a supply of "BRACKETT'S" celebrated ICE CREAM CANDY, By calling on or addressing J. A. BRACKETT & CO., 115 Dearborn street, Chicago. no18-w444-3tnet

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Fronting on the Lake, 40x180 feet, for sale by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street. no18-w417-1t

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF COOK COUNTY.—We will supply you with a substitute (or volunteer) in anticipation of the supplementary draft, which will be required to fill up the last draft, at cheaper rates than you can get them again. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO. no18-w472-1t

COOPERS. Thirty Coopers wanted. We are now paying eighty cents for making barrels and ninety cents for making tierces out of our machine staves. Shop corner of Henry and Maxwell streets, Chicago. no18-w421-3tnet HURLBUT BRO'S & CO.

ELY'S, CORNER OF WASHINGTON and Dearborn sts., is the place where FAIR DEALING, HONEST GOODS, GOOD WORKMANSHIP, AND SYMMETRICALLY FITTED garments are being rapidly disposed of, at a price LESS than as good an article (in every particular) can be had in the State. ELY, Fashionable Draper, Tailor and dealer in Gent's Furnishing. Our prices at the new store are 10 per cent. lower than at our old stand. fe1-h-3mnet

A SUPERIOR PIANO, MADE expressly to order by one of the best New York manufacturers, FOR SALE. It is an instrument of SPLENDID TONE. And proofs of its SUPERIOR MERIT will be furnished. Those only who want a FIRST-CLASS PIANO. Please address P. O. Box 6384. no18-w469-1t

PATRIOTIC GLEE BOOK.—If you wish the finest collection of PATRIOTIC MUSIC ever published, GET A COPY OF THE "PATRIOTIC GLEE BOOK," Which contains over 40 pieces. If you wish a copy of the best selection of good soul-stirring songs, arranged in a quartette form, with an accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Melodeon, send one dollar to the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., AND GET A COPY OF THE Patriotic Glee Book Which will be sent to your address (post-paid) on receipt of your order. no18-w413-3t F-S&W-net

PIANO FORTE STOOLS, with Hair, Cloth, Damask and Plush Seats. THE BEST STOOL MADE. Manufactured by H. T. MERRILL & CO., 31 Washington street, wholesale agents for the Star Piano. no18-w461-1t

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. THE ONLY NORTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y. Office, No. 92 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Room No. 16 Fullerton Block. Assets, Oct. 1, 1864, $350,000. Endowments and ten-year non-forfeiting policies granted at rates from 10 to 25 per cent Less Than most Eastern Companies, being equivalent to a DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE Of the same per cent. ALL PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS. A. W. KELLOGG, Sec'y. S. S. DAGGETT, President. Agents for Chicago: HEBER SMITH and CHARLES C. BROWNE. AGENTS AND SOLICITORS WANTED—Can make application either by writing or in person. no18-w467-1t

REMOVAL. I have removed from 30 WATER STREET, to my New and Spacious Store, Nos. 1 and 3 Randolph-st., CORNER OF MICHIGAN AVENUE. My facilities for conducting the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS Are increased, and I shall be pleased to see all old friends and new customers. no18-w464-3tnet CHARLES G. SMITH.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in case of Fits, as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained from any Druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage, &c. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. no18-w478-6tnet

THE CABINET ORGAN OF Mason & Hamlin has, for so small an instrument, wonderful volume and power, and a variety of expression that is equaled only by a costly pipe organ; while the purity and sweetness of tone are truly charming. It is most admirably calculated to meet the wants of families and small churches. It can be transported with safety, [illegible] and makes an elegant article of furniture for the parlor. We are but doing a favor to our readers by calling their attention to the Cabinet Organ.—[American Baptist.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago, WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST. no18-w462-1t

OFFICE OF THE HOWE'S TRUSS BRIDGE PATENT, No. 14 Dearborn Street, Chicago, November 17th, 1864. WANTED One Hundred and Fifty Carpenters to work at Bridging in Cincinnati and on U. S. Military Bridges in Tennessee and Alabama, to whom we will pay wages as follows: In Cincinnati .... $2.50 per day. In Tennessee and Alabama .... $3.50 per day. Men will report themselves in Cincinnati, but in Tennessee and Alabama we will furnish board, charging men 50 cents per day. We will allow men their fare and time to the work from Chicago and fare returning, provided they remain until our contracts are completed, [illegible] We will furnish the men blankets in Nashville to be charged to them, [illegible] L. B. BOOMER & CO., Government Bridge Contractors. no18-w461-3tnet

New Advertisments.

MEN, YOUTH'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING OF All Qualities and all Styles! OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER Than they can be replaced at this time, —AT— DE GRAFF & POOLE'S, Cor. State and Randolph Sts., (64 and 66 Randolph and 68, 69, 70 and 71 State streets.)

OUR STOCK OF OVER COATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, Embraces all Qualities, FROM THE FINEST IMPORTED Beavers, Cloths & Cassimeres DOWN TO MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE GOODS! The Style and Finish of our goods is equal to the best Custom-Made. Our stock is LARGE and VARIED, and the most desirable to select from to be found anywhere. We bought upon a LOW GOLD BASIS, and are not to be undersold in this market on GOOD goods, WELL MADE. We can AFFORD TO SELL many of our goods at prices PAID by many other dealers in the trade. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of State and Randolph Streets. no18-w456-1t

FURS, HATS AND CAPS. LASAK & MORRIS, No. 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, BRANCH OF F. W. LASAK'S SONS, 320 BROADWAY, N.Y. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies' Gents' and Children's FURS, Buffalo Skins, Fur Goods of every description. ALSO, DEALERS IN HATS AND CAPS, Gloves, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Umbrellas, Canes, &c. New York Fashions received as soon as issued. All goods warranted as represented. Manufacturing and Shipping Furs bought. SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR, 107 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. oc14-a93-13t-F net

STEAM ENGINE. A second-hand Engine and Boiler, ten to fifteen horse power, in good running order for sale. SACKETT & CO., South Water street. no17-w375-3tnet

SALT! SALT! For sale, 800 bbls. REFUSE SALT. Apply to GROSVENOR & CO., 13 Lasalle street. no17-w407-3tned

ARMY STORES. OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, Nov. 18th, 1864. Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until Friday, 25th, at 12 M., for supplying for the use of the United States Army Subsistence Stores as follows:

500 barrels Mess or Prime Mess Pork.
100 barrels Mess or Extra Mess Beef.
50,000 pounds of dry smoked Bacon Shoulders, in tierces, barrels or boxes.
4,000 barrels best quality double extra Flour, manufactured of best Spring or good Winter Wheat, in strong barrels, head lined.
700 bushels of small white Beans, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in good barrels, head lined.
40,000 pounds of good Coarse Hominy, manufactured of "old or kiln dried Corn," in good barrels, head lined. Bids specifying whether old corn or kiln dried.
1,000 barrels kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, double head lined, 200 lbs to the barrel.
50,000 pounds of good Coffee Sugar, in good barrels, head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in good barrels.
4,000 pounds of Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight.
10,000 gallons best quality Vinegar, manufactured of cider or whisky, and free from all foreign acids or injurious substance, of uniform strength, in barrels or half barrels. [illegible]
30,000 pounds of Salt, of good quality, in barrels.

Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for each article. Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Samples of the articles must accompany the proposals. [illegible] GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S. ☞ Evening Journal please copy.

BUCK MITTENS, AND GLOVES—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States. ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets. BOOT AND SHOE PACS, Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the Northwestern trade. NORTH BROS & GILLETT, 11 Murray st., New York. Six doors west of Broadway.

H. O. ARMOUR & CO., Chicago. MILES & ARMOUR, Milwaukee. Commission Merchants, 221 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Special attention given to purchase and sale of Provisions. We have constantly for sale the well known brands of "John Plankinton," Milwaukee, and other Chicago and Milwaukee Packers, and are prepared to sell at current rates all descriptions of Provisions delivered in either market.

PAY YOUR WATER TAX TO-DAY. (Ten per cent. added at the end of November.)

HEATING FURNACES. Beecher's Improved Patent Air Heated Furnaces, for warming Dwellings, Stores, Churches, School Houses, &c. [illegible] BEECHER & PARKER, [illegible]

CAUTION.—Stolen from my house in Freeport, Ill., on the night of Nov. 9th, 1864, the following described U. S. Bonds: [illegible] The public are cautioned against buying any of the above bonds, and for any information respecting them a liberal reward will be paid. WM. H. RHODES.

New Advertisements.

105. 105.

ROSS & FOSTER, IMPORTATIONS OF LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK MADE CLOAKS Of every description now in store. Our Manufacturing Department Being now in full operation for the season, and under the management of our ORIGINAL SUPERINTENDENT, All Cloaks made in the very best manner and WARRANTED SUPERIOR To any in the city, both in style of cut and workmanship. DRY GOODS Of every description arriving daily, at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. ROSS & FOSTER, NEW STORE, 105 Lake Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, Decorations, BORDERS AND WINDOW SHADES. New Styles and Low Prices. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, 78 Randolph Street.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern Work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

THE LAME WALK! THE BLIND SEE! THE DEAF HEAR! Over 26,000 Registered Operations in Five Years. NO MEDICINES GIVEN! NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED! CHRONIC DISEASES CURED! ACUTE PAIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED. DR. J. DODGE WARREN, Of Lexington avenue, New York. PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN FOR CHRONIC DISEASES. Late of Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Montreal, Quebec and New York City, HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT THE Matteson House, Chicago, Ill., From Nov. 21st, 1864, till Dec. 5th, 1864. [illegible]

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS Constantly on Hand and Made to Order. We at all times have on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, And can furnish the best of goods at the lowest market price. CAMPAIGN FLAGS marked so that the letters can be removed without injury to the Flag. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 and 207 South Water st.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail Maker and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bell and Bolt Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, [illegible] Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores. FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. NORTH AMERICAN INSUR'E CO. OF N. Y. METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. MARKET FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y. GOODHUE FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y. New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Boston. Have been removed to the building southwest corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, opp. Metropolitan Hall. B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—[illegible] The Grand Trunk Railway Company's Fast Freight Line to New York, Boston, Montreal, Portland, [illegible] JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, 58 Clark street, Chicago.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Partner wanted [illegible] MONTGOMERY & KENLY, Drug Brokers, [illegible]

NOTICE.—The next regular semi-annual meeting of the Northwestern Flour Makers' Society will be held at the Tremont House, in Chicago, [illegible]

OWNER IS WANTED FOR 25 CRATES GRAPES, Marked "H." Milwaukee, now in our warehouse. GIBSON & CHASE.

$10—FRENCH FLUTING—$10 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

In any country no true statesman would fail in deciding upon the policy of the administration, to observe carefully the changes in public sentiment, and to mould his measures to suit the demands of the people. This course of action, the dictate of the soundest political sagacity under every government, is a supreme duty with us, who hold the will and choice of the people to be the source of all power, and to be diligently sought for, and faithfully and intently obeyed as soon as pronounced. It is not always easy to ascertain what public sentiment is, and after an election involving many and various questions and issues, the most candid and fair minds may differ as to the meaning and extent of the popular decision. Amid the often vague and uncertain readings of party platforms, the variant and clashing opinions and arguments of public men and the press, and the conflicting claims and paramount influence of local candidates and sectional interests as they jostle and struggle together in a fierce political battle extending over half a continent, it is often difficult to ascertain on what subject the popular opinion is united, and in regard to what question its decision is unanimous and determined. As regards the election just terminated, very few if any can be found who doubt that the people have voted with an overwhelming majority, that the rebellion must be subdued by force, that there shall be no compromise or armistice with rebels in arms, that the Union must be restored, and the authority of the Government re-established to its extreme bounds; of the will and determination of the people on all these issues there can be no doubt. There is another subject, that of slavery, which has been a controling one in the canvass, as it always has and will be so long as it exists, and it is most important to know what judgement and purpose the people have expressed at the polls respecting it. If the platform of the party who have been so triumphantly sustained by the people, is to be taken as proof of the popular determination, then beyond a doubt the people demand the destruction of slavery, as the deadliest foe to the country, and the real life and support of the rebellion.

The Administration would be false to its avowed purposes, as given in the platform, and to its solemn pledges to the country, and to the loyal men who re-elected it, if it hesitated or swerved in carrying out a thorough emancipation policy. As regards the forms in which such policy could most safely and wisely be carried out, whether it should be immediate or gradual, and under what conditions, securing the most advantage to the slave, or the least injury to the slaveholding sections, there may be room for discussion. But we feel sure that the people who have voted with such unparalleled unanimity to continue the policy of the present Administration, intended to say, and have most emphatically declared, that they believe slavery to be in all ages bad and mischievous; that it was the source of the rebellion, and is now its chief strength and support; that we can have no permanent Union and no enduring peace until it is destroyed; and they demand of their rulers that it shall be extinguished. Of the mode and manner of its taking off, it may be difficult to ascertain any definite expression of the popular voice; but if this popular verdict has any clear meaning at all, its voice rings out in the loudest tones an utter condemnation of slavery, and a demand that it shall be utterly destroyed.

It is well known that one of the strongest points made by the Opposition against the re-election of Lincoln was, that his avowed purpose was to make no peace with the rebels unless they would first consent to the abolition of slavery, rendered it impossible for him ever to subdue the rebellion or end the war. While the policy of the Opposition was to re-establish State Sovereignty, with additional guarantys, meaning slavery. The assumption which underlies their policy being that the rebellion could never be overcome, so long as slavery was attacked, and hence while Lincoln's plan must be a failure, the other could not but prove a success. We all know how powerfully and persistently this was urged and enforced all over the country; how the miseries, and the bloodshed and untold horrors of war to abolish slavery were, without any cessation, kept always before the people. If there was any one single issue which, by the unending and most strenuous efforts of the opposition was most distinctly drawn and plainly presented, it was whether the people of this country would vote for the Lincoln policy to carry on the war, not to save the Union, but to destroy slavery. And the people have recorded their answer, by re-electing Lincoln. There can be no doubt that on this issue the opposition was overwhelmingly defeated. The meaning of the election is, the people have made up their minds that slavery, and the Union with peace, cannot exist together, and they demand the destruction of slavery.

Whatever may be the danger of making the South a united and compact mass, and rousing in them an unconquerable and most malignant fury, if you strike slavery, the people of the North, in full view of all the danger, have emphatically pronounced their determination, that the country cannot be saved unless slavery be destroyed; and whatever may be the cost or sacrifice in blood or treasure, that the war shall go on until both rebellion and slavery are wholly crushed out and ended. The conviction has been growing and ripening with wondrous rapidity in the hot air of this great conflict, that slavery is the life and strength of the rebellion, and that there is no way in which to end rebellion and save the Union but by the utter extinction of slavery, and the overwhelming result of the election is simply the formal utterance of that conviction.

REBEL FINANCES.

The attempt of the rebel government to create perpetual motion in finance by issuing treasury notes and repudiating them, and then issuing more treasury notes, has not met with the brilliant success predicted for it by the juggling fraternity. Mr. Trenholm exposes the workings of the system as follows:

"The currency demands the immediate and the earnest consideration of Congress. Unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the treasury notes, the effort to carry on the war through their instrumentality must of necessity be abandoned. Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to court the ruin to which it leads. One hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency, the price obtained for one hundred dollars in six per cent bonds, is equal to six dollars only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this rate is in reality to dispose of them at ninety-four per cent discount; or in other words, to give a bond for one hundred dollars in consideration of the loan of six dollars.

"There is not a man of property in the country who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation rather than procure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his estate at this ruinous rate.

"The depreciation of the currency, proceeding from redundancy, *and the want of confidence in its ultimate redemption*, can only be corrected by measures that shall both diminish its volume and sustain the public confidence. The measures adopted by Congress to reduce the currency did not combine these essential elements of success. Those who had taken the old notes, relying on the good faith of the Government, on finding them suddenly deprived of one-third of their nominal value, became alarmed, and received the new notes *under strong apprehensions of a repetition of the measure*. At the time, too, that the currency act provided for a circulation exceeding four hundred millions of dollars, it circumscribed and reduced the demand for the notes by making the four per cent bonds receivable in the payment of taxes. By the first of August $170,000,000 of the new notes had already been issued, and less than $10,000,000 sufficed for the payment of the taxes collected at that date. Depreciation commenced at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate that by *the first day of October gold was selling at twenty-five dollars for one*."

No adverse criticism could so abundantly demonstrate the futility of the rebel scheme to get something out of nothing as the confession of their own Secretary of the Treasury, who merely recites the facts that have come to his knowledge. The case is like that of a bank which redeems its own notes at fifty cents on the dollar on the plea that its circulation has become redundant, and it strives to put out a new issue at par. The people will not take it at even at the discount fixed upon it at the place of issue, because the whole scheme savors of swindling. James the Second tried the same process for carrying on his war in Ireland. Gold and silver being scarce, he put copper and iron extensively in circulation. He believed as sincerely in the success of his new coinage as the rebel Congress believed that they could gain some financial advantage by destroying their own credit. The results were alike. James' iron guineas, buoyed up by the confidence of his Irish subjects, went well for a few weeks, and then they "lost their purchasing power" without anybody being able to explain the phenomenon. The Confederate currency once rested upon a general belief that it would be ultimately redeemed, which belief answered, in some sort, the place of the precious metals. The Government deliberately overthrew that belief by "taxing" their notes first 33 per cent, then 50 per cent, then 100 per cent, according to the reluctance of the holders to invest them in Confederate bonds. The new notes have lost their purchasing power, not merely in the same ratio as the old ones, but in the greater degree that the holders apprehend further "taxation," the amount of which each man measures by his own fears. The downhill course has been rapid. "On the 1st day of October, gold was selling at twenty-five dollars for one," says Mr. Trenholm—that is, the Confederate dollar was worth four cents. How long the war can be carried on with such stuff, the rebel Secretary does not venture to predict; but he can point out no remedy but a system of uni-

versal impressments, which he admits would be "followed by incalculable suffering and distress."

☞ There are those who seek to place the prognostications made now of the speedy overthrow of the rebellion, on the same footing with those hazarded by a few unmilitary men and by at least one military man—Geo. B. McClellan—at the commencement of the war. The latter certainly promised then that the contest should be "short, sharp and decisive," while the Secretary of State has been widely held responsible for an equally fallacious promise that it would end in sixty days. These promises were based, however, on a false assumption—an assumed Unionism in the rebel leaders sufficient to induce those who had led the rebels into rebellion to lead them, after one or two defeats, back into the Union. They were, by no means, based on an assumption that, if the prominent leaders of opinion and of party in the South continued to fight with their utmost skill, power and resources for the rebel cause they could be crushed. Now, however, this is all changed. It is not at all a political but a simple military problem. Let the rebel leaders do what they will, fight to the utmost, put in their last man and last dollar, use their most consummate generalship, and only surrender when crushed into it by superior military force, and still the means under Providence necessary to secure success within the coming few months are all in our hands. The early prophecies of the overthrow of the rebels were based on unsubstantial hypotheses—were matters of faith. Those who uttered them could not pretend to reduce them to calculation. It is not an appeal to our faith, but a mathematical problem susceptible of demonstration. The only problem being to accomplish its solution with the least possible loss of life.

Federation of British America.

The Canadians seem to be unanimous in favor of the plan of federation for British America, agreed upon by the Quebec Convention. The delegates, after adjournment, made the tour of the Provinces, and the trip was a continued ovation. At Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, etc., their reception was of the heartiest kind, and the press of Canada and the Maritime Provinces very generally advocate the scheme with earnestness.

It is apparent that separation from England is no part of the plan, but, on the other hand, a closer union with the Home Government is looked for and sought by leaders and people. The Hon. George Brown, who has gone to England to lay the matter before the Home Government, in his Toronto speech indicated very clearly that a Convention was to be entered into between England and Canada as to the contribution the latter ought to give toward the defense of the Empire. The proposed federation may lead to a league among all the British Colonies for the purpose of assisting England and each other at points that may happen to be threatened by an enemy. At all events, Canada seems willing.

Important if True.

There is a story afloat to the following effect:

The rebel States by secret pre-concert had their Legislatures in session on the 8th inst., and each of them chose its quota of Presidential Electors, as though they had never assumed to secede from the Union. These Electors, in case their aggregate vote would suffice to give McClellan a majority over Lincoln, were to assemble on the first Wednesday in December, and formally cast their votes for McClellan and Pendleton, sending them on to Washington in due form, and backing them by delegations to either House, should that be deemed essential. Then, when the day arrived for officially counting the votes and declaring the result, the entire Opposition of all shades was to insist that McClellan and Pendleton were duly elected, and, if this were not conceded, break up the session in a row, and inaugurate a civil war from one end of the country to the other, the present rebellion merging itself in the newer and more formidable—Jeff. Davis, Lee and Beauregard becoming alike Lieutenants of McClellan!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES from 1608 to 1860: exhibiting the origin and growth of the principal mechanic arts and manufactures from the earliest colonial period to the adoption of the Constitution; and comprising annals of the industry of the United States in machinery, manufactures and useful arts, with a notice of the important inventions, tariffs and the results of each decennial census. By J. Leander Bishop, A. M., M. D., to which are added statistics of the principal manufacturing centres, and descriptions of remarkable manufactories at the present time. In 2 vols., oct. 637 and 656 p. For sale by John A. Norton 126 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Those who are in pursuit of details of information in the direction indicated by the above title, may perhaps find the work of occasional small service. It is not sufficiently connected, however, to be readable, nor sufficiently minute to be depended upon as a book of reference. It is a little more than a clumsy rehash of patent office reports with abstracts of the Tariff Laws introduced, with a little encyclopedic skimmilk, and frontispieced with the likenesses of a few very good looking men, but two of whom are prominently connected with American manufactures, and who it is to be hoped, and probably expected, pay the expenses of the publication.

☞ The New York *Herald*, with its usual cool impudence, claims to have nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and "advanced his claims." So it did, and it has done the same for every other man who has been seriously mentioned in connection with the office. As near as we can remember, the *Herald* in turn supported Fremont, McClellan, Grant and Lincoln, the latter only when it was certain that he would be elected. It is the weathercock of every current of public feeling.

☞ Joseph Story Fay, of Boston, "Half-mast Fay," the man, who last Fourth of July, displayed his sympathy for the rebellion by hoisting the American Flag at half-mast, and who was subsequently made President of the McClellan ratification meeting in Boston, receives once more a retributive notice from the public. His name having been thoughtlessly inserted in a committee list to arrange for the Kearsarge reception in Boston, it was struck out again by the emphatic vote of the Board of Trade of 22 to 6, eminent citizens rightly protesting that it was an insult to the Kearsarge heroes who had so gallantly defended the flag to bring them in contact with him who had insulted it.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* thus indicates its future course:

We have now to co-operate with the President as we have done in the past, to crush out the rebellion, and to bruise the head of the serpent which has stuck its fangs at the peace and security of our Union, and we must do this in the most effective manner, without putting on any drags to impede the war chariot of the nation in its proud swoop toward victory.

We have no objection to this evidence of repentance upon the part of the *Journal*, and its promises to aid in putting down the rebellion, but Heaven save the President from the co-operation of the Louisville *Journal*, "in the future as we have done in the past." Witty as Mr. Prentice may deem himself, this is too severe a joke.

Mr. Beecher on the Rebel Arming of Slaves.

We take the following from the report of Henry Ward Beecher's last Sunday evening discourse:

"But we are asked, what if the slave shall be armed against us in this terrible war? To arm the slaves is to destroy slavery, and that is to destroy the last element in Southern society—their aristocracy; and with the destruction of this element we destroy the cause of rebellion. Let us pray that they may arm their slaves. But it can scarcely be. The very proposition is a death symptom. It is not an argument of coming strength, but of present weakness. Many a desperate sickness might be cured, if the patient had constitution enough to bear up under it and withstand the medicine he takes; and there is not enough stamina in the South to withstand four hundred thousand black soldiers in their midst."

THE REBEL SOLDIERS WOULD DESERT IF LINCOLN WAS RE-ELECTED.—The Wheeling, (West Va.) *Intelligencer* of Tuesday notices the arrival there of a party of 20 men from various parts of Southern Virginia, refugees from the rebel conscription. They were of the more respectable looking class of citizens, and the *Intelligencer* says:

"These men say that Early does not hope to occupy the Valley much longer. All the Government stores are being removed to Lynchburg. Two of the refugees of whom we speak assured us that they had heard hundreds of rebel soldiers say they would desert if Lincoln was elected; that it was no use fighting any longer, and that they would not do it."

Remarkable Success in Guns.

Mr. Ames of Connecticut, who, after many rebuffs from the Ordnance Bureau, at length succeeded in getting from the higher power a contract for fifteen wrought-iron rifled 7-inch guns, has had one of them tested with charges of twenty-five pounds of quick-burning powder, increased after a few trials to thirty pounds, seven hundred times. No perceptible impression was made on the gun. The strain endured by this gun is more than four times as great as that which was ventured on the 20-inch gun, which is called a great triumph. We need not say that the velocity and effect of the shot are in proportion to the power applied. With the Hotchkiss projectile, and thirty-five degrees elevation, a range of seven miles was reached.

☞ As a matter of interest, we compile the following table of distances from Atlanta to the several points which we mentioned as likely to be visited by him:

	Miles.
Atlanta to Macon	103
Atlanta to Savannah	[illegible]
Atlanta to Augusta	171
Atlanta to Selma	[illegible]
Atlanta to Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]
Atlanta to Lynchburg, Va.	[illegible]

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Greatness of the Radical Victory in Missouri—How Slavery is to be Abolished, and When—Price's Retreat—St. Louis Rebels Restrained from Receiving their Rents—Weakness of Certain Unionists—Bushwhackers Decreasing—Cleaning out Rebels, &c., Etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

The glorious triumph of the Radical party in this State is an event which the whole country can afford to celebrate. The Copperheads and secessionists have lost everything—Governor, State Officers, Legislature, State Convention, four-fifths of the local tickets, in addition to the Presidential Electors. In this morning's issue, the *Republican* striving hard to give some reason for defeat, attributes the result to Sterling Price, and then proceeds to castigate the out-and-out rebels for their folly. Verily the *Republican* is so far right this time, that we may justly claim that the result was made sure and certain by the rebel invasion.

Previously, the result of the election in Missouri was so far in doubt that our friends thought we might possibly elect the State ticket, but as to the balance the doubts exceeded the hopes. The coming of Sterling Price not only made Radicals of men who were previously on the fence, but it turned noted rebels into Radicals by the operation of fear lest their disloyalty should be turned against them after the rebels left. Accordingly these men became fierce Radicals. Better yet, the invasion carried off many thousand McClellan voters as conscripts, and drove away many thousand more as refugees. These causes combined have produced the natural fruit. The Radicals have carried four-fifths of all the counties and have such perfect control of the whole machinery of the State and local government as never a party has had since the admission of Missouri into the Union.

A slight mistake was made in the TRIBUNE a few days ago, relative to the vote of the State on the Emancipation question. No provision of an amended constitution or any other constitution was submitted to the people, but a proposition for a State Convention was voted upon in accordance with an act of the Legislature. The Radicals carried this bill through the Legislature with the avowed object of electing a Convention committed to immediate Emancipation. The pro-slavery-Claybank element opposed the measure for that reason. The Convention has been carried and three-fourths of the delegates elected are Radicals. The Convention will meet on the 6th of January, and probably celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by passing an ordinance of Immediate Emancipation! By this process Missouri will be made free at once, and the result cannot be attained until after the meeting of the State Convention. The victory of the Radicals in carrying this measure successfully at the polls is worth almost as much to the Union cause as the election of two-thirds of the National Congress.

The Congressional delegation from this State stands thus: Radicals, 7; Copperheads, 2. As the *Tribune* suggested, it was disgraceful that one of the two Copperheads elected was returned from the First District. The Fremont Germans are responsible for this. They insisted upon a nomination positively known to be distasteful to a very large proportion of the party—a man for whom many hundreds would not have voted if he had received forty Republican nominations. But bygones had better be bygones, and the lesson should be remembered for the future. The gains in the interior, especially in the Eighth and Ninth Districts, which were carried against us two years ago by not less than 8,000 majority are significant. The *Republican* has been snarling ever since election day, and says, ironically, that when such counties as Howard and Randolph give Lincoln majorities, Franklin and Gasconade (the Western Reserve of Missouri), must look to their laurels. Our candidates, John F. Benjamin in the 8th, and George W. Anderson in the 9th, went into the contest almost hopeless, but Price's invasion was their political salvation.

We can afford to turn aside now from politics, and refer to other matters of interest. Price was last heard from west of Cane Hill. He lost not less than 3,000 deserters after the battle south of Kansas City. They were mostly conscripts. General Sanborn pursued him south of the Arkansas line; it was hoped General Thayer would intercept the rebel forces somewhere in Arkansas, having been reinforced by General Steele for that purpose, but according to dispatches received by General Rosecrans, Thayer has returned to Fort Smith without attempting a fight. There is no other force capable of preventing Price from pursuing his way uninterrupted to the Red River. General Sanborn telegraphs General Pleasanton that he thinks if there had been no pursuit of Price south of Newtonia, he would have remained on the border of Mo. till his men and horses were starved, and lost three fourths of his army by desertions. This is one of the many questions which have arisen concerning the policy of pursuing Price.

An interesting affair has recently come to light in St. Louis, which the local papers have for some cause suppressed. It refers to an order issued by General Ewing, directing the tenants of certain wealthy secessionists to pay their rents in future to the Provost-Marshal of the District for the benefit of the Union men of the interior, who had lost their houses and everything else, and were now in St. Louis the objects of charity. This order was certainly issued. It was seen and read by several interested parties, and of course created a sensation. The secessionists said they didn't care for the results, but if this thing was once allowed as a precedent where would it stop, and so the next thing was to get General Rosecrans to rescind the order. Some unwise Union men took the matter in hand, and actually succeeded in having the order rescinded. So the wealthy secessionists, who were ready to welcome Sterling Price with open arms, go Scot free, and loyal sufferers are wasting away in poverty.

The idea of treating an outlawed rebel with leniency at this stage of the war seems utterly absurd, and yet we hear of instances of this sort every day. The officers engaged in feasting the rebel officers—Marmaduke, Cabell & Co.—at hotels, were shamed out of a repetition of it when a second lot of officers arrived as prisoners; but when the stern retaliatory measures of justice ordered by Gen. Rosecrans demanded the execution of a rebel Major and six rebel bushwhackers, the tears of the weak and foolish began to flow. There was no effort to save the bushwhackers—they were trash—but the thought of a high-toned son of chivalry—a real Major in the rebel army of thieves and assassins which lately passed through this State—being shot to revenge a Yankee scullion—a vulgar Union soldier who had risen from the ranks to be a Major of cavalry—oh! *that* was too much for weak nerves and milk and water sensibilities. Would you believe it, petitions were circulated and signed by so-called Union men and women asking Gen. Rosecrans to stay the execution of the rebel. The telegraph bore a message to Mr. Lincoln, couched in such terms as to persuade the President to postpone the shooting till further orders. So a "vile rebel" lives, and bushwhackers can go on and shoot more of our officers with apparent impunity.

Scan the returns of the election closely and you will see how effectually the Union men have cleaned out the rebels from the counties along the Iowa line. There is no concealment of this—it is avowed and justified upon the broad ground that the State is not large enough to hold Union men and rebels, patriots and traitors. The rebels have their choice, to remain at home, help the rebels, and be killed, or skedaddle early to save their worthless lives. Men who have lived in the woods night after night for the crime of loyalty, while their secesh neighbors have lived in peace, and aided bushwhacking, have very little sentiment left to prevent them taking revenge in their own way. It may produce a reign of terror, but the terror will be on the side of the rebels, and who cares for their terror?

Bushwhacking is daily diminishing under these tactics. The horses have been cleaned out quite generally from half the counties of Northern Missouri, and the guerillas find themselves too hard pressed to live in the land of their thefts and their murders. But Anderson's old gang is reported still on the war path of blood and destruction, but they will doubtless soon cross the Missouri river and start for Arkansas.

THE CHATTANOOGA AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Thrilling Catastrophe—Narrow Escape from Destruction.

On Saturday last, November 12, as the up-ward bound train from Chattanooga to Nashville reached Whiteside Station bridge, loaded with officers and United States troops, mostly from the front on leave of absence and furlough, an accident occurred, which came near being the most appalling in its results of any that has ever occurred in the railroad history of this country. The following is the statement of a gentleman who was on board the train:

A short distance from the point on this road known as Whiteside Station, Tenn., fifteen miles from Chattanooga, there is a very high bridge or trestle-work across a stream called "Falling Water," running through a valley in the spur of the Cumberland Mountains. This bridge, at its greatest altitude is about one hundred and fifty feet high. One can scarcely look from this giddy height to the abyss below without a shudder. The train consisted of twelve box cars, filled with troops and their baggage, Government property, etc.; behind these a passenger car filled with officers, and a hospital car full of sick and wounded soldiers for Nashville—the whole train consisting of about 1,500 passengers.

The whole train, with the exception of the two last named cars, was upon the bridge, when the truck wheels of the hospital car jumped from the track. This threw off the passenger car just in advance, containing about one hundred officers and some civilians who had been appointed commissioners from Ohio and Missouri to take the votes of the troops in the field. Among the latter was Capt. J. W. Blackman of St. Louis, for the State of Missouri.

The passenger car was thus dragged down upon the track, and went plunging and surging at a fearful rate along the bridge. The noise of the grinding timbers, as the wrecked car went crashing on its way, thrusting and jamming the cross-ties and rails before it, was terrific, and it seemed that nothing could save its ill-fated inmates from swift destruction.

Fortunately, the engineer, whose name I regret being unable to give, became instantly aware of the accident, promptly shut off steam and applied the brakes. The hospital car became detached by the giving way of its connecting link, just as it struck the bridge, and thus its wounded and helpless inmates were rescued from the most imminent peril. The passenger car still held on, though all who witnessed the scene were expecting to behold its fearful plunge into the valley beneath. When the train was finally checked up, this car was found lying careened over on its edge, and partially overhanging the giddy height. The escape of its inmates, and that of the whole train, seems little short of a miraculous dispensation of Providence. Two persons only were injured, and they but slightly, to-wit: Captain Blackman, and one other passenger, whose name we did not learn.

GEN BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

Public Reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SPEECH OF THE GENERAL.

Major General Butler received an enthusiastic ovation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York on Monday last. During the evening, Hon. James Wadsworth addressed the General, who replied as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

MR. WADSWORTH, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The citizens of New York have done me honor, over much. Their kindness, extended in every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me. That I should be able to add anything to the sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. That I entertain very distinct views upon the subjects to which you have adverted is most true. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war; and of all the peaceful victories ever yet achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet which almost brooded over this land on the 8th of November, was the greatest. Before we proceed for a moment to look at the material results, let us look at the moral. It has taught the world who shall look on, and it can now be said that it is no vain boast in America that the eyes of the world are upon her; it has told all the world that we are able in the stress and strain of civil war like that never seen before, to carry our institutions in peaceful quiet, change or re-elect our rulers as we weigh them in the balance to find them either meritorious or wanting, without so much of trouble, or disorder, or riot, or of commotion as attends a constable's election in a parish in England. The moral, then, is, that the Government, embalmed in the hearts of the people, dependent on the intelligence of the people, is the strongest government on earth—strong in the affection, stronger still in the right arm of the people. And when we have been told heretofore that it was necessary that there should be neither monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets, we see bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands where other countries have been able to wield them by tens, and they entirely subservient to the people's will. (Applause.) The material results are not less striking; first in the fact that all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by the almost unanimous verdict of the country. Does any one complain that in the conduct of military operations there should be an arrest of a traitor. That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is guilty—arrest him when he is guilty. ("Bravo.) Does any one complain that the true theory of our Constitution has not been carried out which enrolls all able-bodied men and holds them to military duty in defense of their country's life and liberty? That question has been settled, and thereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. (Laughter.) Does any one complain that the Government, in its wisdom, has organized troops irrespective of color, and believes that a black man would fill as large a grave as though his color was whiter, when he falls in battle in defense of his country's liberty. That question has been settled, and has passed away forever to be amongst the things of the past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lincoln is the President of a minority? That question is settled by an overwhelming majority. [Applause.] Let us look for a moment at the fact that if we count every rebel against him, as he was; if we found every sympathizer with rebels against him as he was, if we count every untrue and disloyal man, against him, as they all were, yet he is re-elected by a majority only second to that with which Jackson swept the county in the hour of financial peril. Those material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present future? War cannot always last. The history of nations, the experience of the world, has shown this. War, therefore, must come to an end, but how? In what way? A war of this kind is to be prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the Government, and bringing them into the fold of the Government, under the supremacy of its laws. In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people, in view of the might of the nation, might it not be suggested that now is a good time for us once again to hold out to the deluded men of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them, "Come back, come back, now." This is the last time of asking. Come back and leave the feeding upon the husks and come with us to the fat of the land, and let by-gones be by-gones if by-gones are by-gones, and our country will live in peace hereafter." [Loud applause.] Are we not able to afford that now? Do we not stand strong enough? Do we not stand with Union enough to be able to afford that to the leaders and to all? There might have been reason, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty of President Lincoln; but now has come an hour when we can say, "Come back, come back, and submit to the laws, and you shall find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the legislatures of the land. [Applause.] We are in a condition now, not taking counsel from our fears, not taking counsel from our weakness, but taking counsel from our magnanimity and our strength, again to make an offer for the last time; to call upon them, and then shall we not, in the eyes of the country, have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in the effort to restore peace to the country. [Laughter.] Who shall hinder? Not for the rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can, and then chooses to come; but to set some time, perhaps the 8th of January, for the association will be as good as any, for all to come back. And when that time has come to every man, who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation? Speaking in love, in charity in kindness in hope of peace and quiet forever, we say to them, to him whose scouts that proffered love, and kindness, let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, that shall bring the war to an end, to the extinguishment of such men wherever they may be. (Applause.) But how is that to be done? Blood and treasure have been poured out, spent without measure, until taking advantage of supposed depletion of treasure, bad men have banded together by speculating in that which ought to be the circulating medium, and raised upon the poor man the price of the coals upon his hearth, and the bread upon his table. Let some measure be taken to stop that, or perhaps a better measure than any other is to let it be understood that hereafter we pay no more bounties from the taxes of the North, but taking counsel from the Roman method of carrying on war, we say to the young men, look to the fair fields of the sunny South, and unless they take our amnesty, let us go down there and you shall have whatever you get by a fair division; we will open new land offices wherever our armies march, distributing lands among the soldiers, to be theirs and their heirs forever. A harsh measure, everybody will say; but is it not quite as just as it is that we should tax ourselves and raise the prices of the necessaries of life for the purpose of giving bounties and support in fighting these men whom we have three times over solemnly called to come and be our friends; in 1862, to come in June; in 1863, to come in September; and in 1864, to come by the 8th of January, 1865. And when the clock strikes the last knell of that parting day, then all hope of return for those who have not made progress toward that return shall be lost forever. No longer can they live in the land of America. Mexico, the West India islands, or some place that I care not to name, because I know no land hard enough to be cursed with their presence, shall be their dwelling place. They shall never come here again. I look with some considerable interest upon what I believe to be the present results of this election. I believe, first, we have settled the question of the war by settling the question that the people are determined to carry on the war. I think it has always been claimed that we should be strong enough after a great victory to offer new terms of peace to the rebels. I never expect to see, in arms or in council, a greater victory than the one we have achieved. I think we are now strong enough to make that offer, and then I take it that the most squeamish of our friends will agree with us, when they find that we have exhausted every resource of statesmanship in the attempt to carry out peace, that it is time then to make war—yes, war to the hilt. Such a war will be a decisive war, and therefore, without trespassing too long upon the festivities of this occasion, and keeping the ladies in waiting far too long, in answer to what you were kind enough to suggest, I look upon this victory as one which has decided the war—decided it not in a military point of view, but in that overpowering civil point of view which decides the fate of nations everywhere. To this it may be answered, and to that answer I desire for a moment to call your attention, so that every man may work out in his own mind much more clearly than any suggestion of mine could do, the problem that if we go on with the strength and stringency that I have suggested, how shall we live in the same land with the men whom we thus fight? Again, let us go to the teachings of history, and we will draw from the history of that nation which we are proud to call our mother land. Every considerable estate in England under Cromwell passed through the courts or commissions of confiscation. Every considerable household fought against every other considerable household; the people fought against the nobles and the nobles against the people; and yet, when the king came to his own again after a time, the nation came together, cemented in friendship, never to be divided thereafter. Is there any difficulty then, looking at the teachings of history, in the Anglo-Saxon race knowing how to live in equity and peace, amity and friendship, with those with whom they have had a fight? Is it not a well known rule that those with whom we have fought bitterly, after the fight is over, are the ones who become the more endeared to us, and we are the more ready to take them by the hand? Therefore, I see no difficulty in every good man of the North and every good man of the South coming together, and letting bygones be bygones. As I have said, I desire to extinguish all the bad men, so far as this country is concerned. Allow me, without trespassing farther, to say that I am glad to tender to the citizens of New York who have so kindly come here this evening to do honor to the Government which I represent, my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, and to those now collected who have done me the honor to say that the presence of United States troops here tended to prevent all disorder, to say that far more did the influence of every good man, all tending in one direction, tend to prevent disorder; and still farther, the solemnity of the occasion, which even the bad men seemed to feel—far more did these causes, and the certainty that no bad man could find countenance or support from any good man of any party, maintain the peace and quiet of the city.

I again return my thanks, and am happy to bid you God-speed on the morrow, when I leave for the armies now in operation in the field. [Loud applause.]

DESERTERS.—Over 350 rebel deserters arrived in Nashville on the 14th inst., from the front. There were but seven with even excuses for blankets, and half of them had no shoes, save such as would let in water, and some were entirely barefoot. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Their clothing was wet from the late drenching rains, and many of them gave evidence of the presence of disease which was preying upon their systems.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

Returns as Far as Heard From—The Majority on the Home Vote.

We give below the majorities by counties in Michigan as far as heard from, embracing nearly all the counties in the Lower Peninsula. No returns have as yet been received from the Upper Peninsula, but they are expected every day. The vote in that portion of the State will be close, but will probably be Democratic by a small majority:

	Lincoln. maj.	McClellan. maj.
Allegan	360	....
Alpena	15	....
Barry	600	....
Bay	....	196
Berrien	350	....
Branch	1,583	....
Calhoun	1,300	....
Cass	300	....
Clinton	115	....
Eaton	439	....
Gennessee	738	....
Grand Traverse	200	....
Gratiot	100	....
Hillsdale	2,100	....
Huron	6	....
Ingham	334	....
Ionia	43	....
Iosco	135	....
Isabella	107	....
Jackson	1,000	....
Kalamazoo	900	....
Kent	300	....
Lapeer	1,300	....
Lenawee	....	335
Livingston	....	119
Macomb	150	....
Midland	....	....
Monroe	....	673
Montcalm	250	....
Muskegon	200	....
Newaygo	150	....
Oakland	....	40
Ottawa	....	200
Saginaw	....	131
St. Clair	433	....
Sanilac	150	....
Shiawassee	500	....
St. Joseph	900	....
Tuscola	300	....
Van Buren	574	....
Washtenaw	....	300
Wayne (Detroit)	....	1,631
	15,061	3,734
	3,734	

Maj. on the home vote.......11,327

When the soldier's vote is added, the total will exceed 20,000 for Lincoln.

ILLINOIS.

Congressional Election.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1864. Wentworth.	McCormick.	1862. Arnold.	Sherman.
Cook	18,557	14,277	10,025	8,387

Wentworth's maj 4,280 Arnold's maj....... 1,638
Union gain...... 2,642

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Washburne.	Stiles.	Washburne.	Stiles.
Carroll	1981	444	1159	413
Jo Daviess	2604	1731	1873	1835
Lee	2588	1167	1354	806
Ogle	3226	1141	1990	989
Stephenson	2298	1931	2141	1864
Whiteside	2907	1021	1980	878
	15,732	7425	10,496	6785

Washburne's maj. 8311; Washburne's maj. 3711.
Union gain, 4,600.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Cook.	Casey.	Norton.	Dickey.
DuPage	2118	517	1175	519
Grundy	1449	787	1034	789
Kankakee	2118	517	1486	459
Kendall	1757	488	1236	407
La Salle	5190	4491	3536	3560
Will	3262	2897	2157	2315
	15903	9692	10604	8419

Cook's maj.......6211 Norton's do.......2185 Un.
Union gain.......4026.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The vote of this State will stand about as follows:

Lincoln and Johnson.......30,000
McClellan and Pendleton.......5,000

The guerillas broke up the ballot boxes in several places, or the vote would have been larger.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

The demand for Money has been light to-day, and the bankers find themselves accumulating quite fast. This weather is not favorable to packing operations, and most of them are probably doing less than last week. The orders from New York are quite large, and packers' products are going forward very fast. This gluts the Exchange market, and makes it a drug in the market. The decline in Gold to-day had a depressing influence upon the grain market, and carried down the price of wheat 3 to 5c, and other articles in proportion.

Exchange is very plenty, and probably will be for some time. The buying price is ⅛ discount; selling, ¼ discount.

The gold market is in a sickly condition. It opened in New York to-day at 229, but dropped suddenly, in a panic, to 218, but finally rallied and closed at 222½. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 38 Clark street:

10:00 a. m.	229	12:00 a. m.	[illegible]
10:10 a. m.	[illegible]	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:20 a. m.	[illegible]	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	218		

The market here opened "panicky" at 225, declined to 215, and closed at 220 bid. Silver sold as low as 200, but 210 was bid at the close. Governments are still advancing. We quote 5-20s at 105¾ buying, and 104¾ selling; 10-40s at 96¼ buying, 98 selling; 7 3-10 Treasury Notes (new) 99¼ buying, par selling.

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean, 47 South Clark street quote as follows:

	Buying	Selling
5-20s	[illegible]	104¾@105
10-40s	96@97	98@98½
1881s	109½	110½
7-30s	[illegible]	99½ & int.
7-30s, old issue—buying	114	
One year 5 per cent notes, old dates, buying	101	
One year certificates, buying	[illegible]	
Quartermasters' checks, buying	97	

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean are dealing largely in military and agricultural land warrants.

A "BULL" IN WALL STREET.—The New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of the operations of a "bull" in Wall street:

The bulls and bears of Wall and Broad streets were visibly perturbed about noon to-day by the appearance of a very vigorous bull, who was so terribly excited as to at once suggest a fearful tumble in stocks. The bull came up Broad street from the vicinity of the Battery at a terrible rate, scattering pedestrians, and at the same time attracting a large crowd of anxious spectators. A cart standing in his way he charged at like a Hawkins Zouave, and flung it to one side with his horns.

Of course an effort was made to check the onward course of the rampant creature; but this did not succeed, until, at the suggestion of a few shrewd speculators, who had previously tried the experiment with much success, he was "cornered." This subdued, the fiery, untamed animal was tied to a cart and led up Nassau street, as conquered kings were led after the chariots of the victorious warriors of ancient Rome.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Nov. 17, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M. cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & Pitts	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ ct War Loan Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ ct 5-20 Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (g'td)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent Bonds, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]			
I. C. Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Market—First Board, weak; Second Board, steady.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,255	4,043
Wheat	33,746	116,800
Corn	11,906	38,400
Oats	38,956	149,145
Rye	3,300	....
Barley	1,720	1138
Grass Seed	15	....
Broom Corn	10,739	....
Cured Meats	13,116	124,072
Pork	60	4,086
Beef	660	2,501
Lard	....	84,740
Tallow	8,065	90,792
Butter	5,344	....
Dressed Hogs	81	5
Live Hogs	15,122	1,064
Cattle	2,160	499
Hides	65,480	55,418
Highwines	232	784
Wool	....	5,364
Lumber, m.	1,267	1,829
Shingles, m.	1,288	[illegible]
Lath	150,000	257,000
Salt, brls.	....	2,182
Salt, bags	....	[illegible]

The panic in gold to-day had an unfavorable effect on the general markets, and we have to note a decline in nearly all the leading articles of produce. The shipping demand for grain is now all that sustains the market, speculators having but little confidence in present prices.

In Provisions we have to note a dull and weak market. During the past two days a large number of heavy orders have been withdrawn, and the demand for Produce is now comparatively light. At the same time, packers who have had to pay high prices for hogs, are showing no disposition to press their stocks to sale. There was a good speculative inquiry for Extra Mess Beef, and we note sales of 2,000 brls at $30.50, but Mess Beef is in limited request, and buyers and sellers are generally apart in their views. Mess Pork was in light demand, and we note a decline in prices of 50c per brl, with sales of only 260 brls at $36@37—closing at the inside quotation. Prime Mess Pork was dull, and prices show a decline of 50c per brl, with sales of 300 brls at $33. It is proper to state, however, that but few holders are willing to sell below $34. Sweet pickled Hams are in good supply, and we note sales of 200 tcs at 17c—a decline of ½c on yesterday's prices. Lard was quiet and easier, with sellers of prime steam Leaf at 21c, but no buyers. A lot of 50 tcs choice kettle Leaf was sold at 22c.

The market for Tallow is easier and more active, with sales of 450 brls prime to-day at 17c—a decline of ½c. Good Country Tallow was sold at 16c.

The Flour market was almost entirely neglected, and we note a decline in prices of 20@25c per brl, with trifling sales of fair to good Spring extras at $8.65@8.90.

The Wheat market, under the influence of the decline in gold, suffered a depreciation of 2@3c per bushel, with sales of about 90,000 bushels, at $1.86 for No. 1 Red $1.80@1.87 for No 2 Red, and $1.69@1.73½ for No 2 Spring, and $1.49 for Rejected Spring—closing quiet at $1.73 for No 2 Spring. The light stock of Wheat on hand, and the demand by shippers and short-sellers, have contributed greatly towards sustaining the market both yesterday and to-day.

Old Corn is very scarce and we note a further advance of 3c per bushel, with sales of No 2 at $1.38@1.40 and Rejected at $1.31. New Corn is also in good demand, and is higher, with sales at $1.15@1.18 on track and in store.

Rye was in fair demand and steady at $1.13@1.13½ for No 1, and $1.11@1.11½ for No 2. The sales did not exceed 5,000 bushels.

Barley was in limited demand and dull at $1.40@1.45 for No 2 in store.

Highwines were extremely dull and heavy, with trifling sales at $1.62@1.63—closing with sellers at $1.63 but no buyers.

Grain Freights were dull, and the only engagements noted were at 13c for Barley to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been less firm than yesterday, and the leading staples have a slight downward tendency. On Rio Coffee we note a decline of 1c per lb; we quote fair to choice at 48@49c per lb. Cuba and Molasses Sugar has also declined 1c per lb. Hard Sugar is in fair supply, and a shade easier. Coffee Sugars are extremely scarce, quotations being almost nominal.

Whitefish are in fair supply, with a very limited demand. The market rules easier, but without any quotable decline. Codfish are in good demand, with light receipts. The market is very firm at our present quotations, with an upward tendency. On Cask we note an advance of 25c per 100 lbs.

Dried Apples are in better supply, with an active demand. The market rules very firm at 11@12c per lb. Green Apples in good supply and active at present quotations. Chestnuts are in liberal receipt, with a fair demand. Market steady at $6.00@7.00 per bu.

Hides are in fair supply and active. We quote green salted at 10½@10¾c per lb, and dry flint at 17½@18c per lb.

Carbon Oil continues in very small and inadequate supply, and prices correspondingly firm at 88@90c per gal, for best White Oil. Linseed Oil is quiet and unchanged. Lard Oil in active request and very firm at $1.80@1.85 per gal. for pure leaf.

In Wool the market is more active, and with a small supply we quote coarse and medium fleece at 85@88c, and factory tub washed, at 95@1.00 per pound.

In Beef Cattle the market continues active and in fair supply, excepting good grades of stock, which are scarce, with a good demand. Entered sales at the various yards 2,400 head at $2.00@8.75, chiefly at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs. The market closed firm at previous quotations.

In Hogs there has been a fair supply with a good demand, but almost exclusively for city packers. Prices rule firm at yesterday's current rates. Entered sales 12,045 head at $9.25@11.50, chiefly at 10.25@10.75 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market was very quiet, and light sales of No. 2 Spring were made at $1.73@1.73½—the market closing quiet.

The Provision market was dull, and the only sales reported were small lots of Mess Pork to the city trade at $36.50@37.00; 100 tcs Yellow Grease at 15½c, and 90 tcs do at 16c—part new packages.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY, EVENING, Nov. 17.

Our dry goods men have all they can attend to. Buyers are very plenty, and throng the streets from early morn to dewy eve. What's better, they all bring their greenbacks with them. Prices are stiff, with an advancing tendency. The New York *Independent's* quotations for to-day will be found in another column. They show a considerable advance in most articles, over last week's prices. This, too, in face of a rapid decline in gold. How long it will last, remains to be seen.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1864.

LUMBER—Receipts, 1,267,000 feet; shipments, 1,829,000 feet. In good demand, with a limited supply. Market very firm with an upward tendency.

SHINGLES—Receipts, 1,288,000; shipments, 260,000. In moderate demand and unchanged.

LATH—Receipts, 150,000 pcs; shipments, 257,000 pcs. The market continues quiet but firm at previous rates.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Gertrude, from Oconto, sold by Farnsworth, 180,000 feet lumber, good, ¾ strips, $23.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ⅌ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

The Earl of Malmesbury on the American Wheat Crop.

In a speech delivered at Hants, England, October 25th, the Earl of Malmesbury said:

"For years, gentlemen, as you are aware, and of course, none as well as yourselves, wheat was the staple upon which farmers entirely depended, but I will venture, with all deference to those present, to observe that that time, if not past, is rapidly passing by. It appears to me that it is well worthy of your attention, not hurriedly, but quietly, and after great observation of what is going on—not only in this but in distant countries—it is well worthy of your consideration whether wheat is still the staple upon which you ought to rest all your capital and dependence. It evidently—to me at least—has arrived at this point, that we can be fed, that we are fed to a very great extent, and that we can be fed to a much greater extent by foreign wheat. Now we know—we are obliged to know—that the population of this country has increased so immensely within the last thirty years, that with all our exertions, all our capital, all our improvements, we are unable to find food for that population. We find we must not only use a word our forefathers used, we find that they said they "submitted" to importation, but we are now actually thankful for it, because we do not grow wheat enough in this country—I mean within the three islands—to feed the people with bread. Now comes the question, to what extent can that importation be carried? No doubt to a great extent it will be ruled by demand and price, and the figure at which freights can be obtained.

"As to quantity, I believe that if the American war were to cease, and may it please God that it shall shortly cease, America could send any quantity of wheat to this country. The question, therefore, for you to consider is, at what freight it can be brought to this country after it leaves the American shore. When you have got that figure and the average figure of what it is worth on the American shore, you will be best able to judge whether this hereafter can be, as it is now called, a wheat growing country or not. Now, looking at the future, looking at the position of the times, I am of opinion that the farmers of the country should not any more count upon the growing of wheat alone. I need not remind you on this occasion how much other food has risen in value of late; how much dairy produce, sheep and cattle have risen in value. Bear these points in mind; do not let yourselves be surprised by a course of very low prices of wheat, and to depend upon that particular staple for carrying out the business in which you have embarked. Gentlemen, I must say that to a certain degree my attention has been called to this from having been twice within the last twelve years in an official situation, which enabled me to ascertain from Her Majesty's consuls abroad, and other persons officially employed there, what was the state of things with respect to the growth of wheat in those countries. I tell you fairly, that I believe at Chicago, in America, if even now the war were to cease, railroads and canals would be made which would enable any quantity of wheat—at least whatever quantity was required and was remunerative to send to this country—to be imported."

Dry Goods in New York.

[From the New York Tribune, 15th.]

Dry Goods continue dull. Wilmerding, Hegnet & Co. had a peremptory sale of French worsted goods, also of British and German dress goods. Shawls, Vienna broche long shawls sold for $33.50@38.50. More desirable styles, superior quality, were passed at $45.00; still better at $71.00. Paris broche striped long shawls, which were passed, two weeks ago, at $9.50, were disposed of for $8.00. Goods still finer were sold for $8.50, that were passed, a week or more ago, at $11.00. Striped mousseline delaine, which the holders ordered passed at 55c a week or two ago, were sold for 49c; do double fold, 75@80c. Extra fine and heavy French shirting flannel sold at 60@63c; do printed flannels, 67c.

Wheat at Winona.

[From the Winona Republican, 14th.]

The receipts of wheat the past two days have been quite large, the sleighing being in very good condition, and the farmers wisely predicting that prices at the present time, before the close of navigation, will be higher than during the early winter months. Sales to-day were made at $1.30 for No. 1, a decline equal to 15c per bushel since yesterday.

Recently a large quantity of wheat has accumulated in the railroad elevators and our warehouses faster than it could be moved to eastern markets, but now we understand there is a fair prospect of its being shipped, so there will be left sufficient storage room for winter purchases.

Pork Packing at Indianapolis.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 16th.]

The pork merchants are as lively as a burgomaster at holidays, and they run quite a race on 'Change for discount. One of our pork houses, Messrs. Coffin & Co., purchased over 3,000 hogs yesterday.

Indianapolis Hog Market—Nov. 16.

The market was livlier yesterday than Monday. All that were offered commanded $10.50 gross for heavy. Lighter grades fall a few cents under this figure; net, good hogs are greedily bought at $12.50@13.00. The interest of the markets at present centers in the Hog trade.

THE RECENT TERRIBLE GALE.

Further Accounts of Marine Disasters—Missing Vessels—Apprehensions that a Number are Lost, with all on Board.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 16th.]

Further accounts of the disasters by the late storm continue to reach us, but owing to many of them being detained at points above us, a complete detail of events naturally reach us somewhat tardily. We note the loss of the schooner Altair, the particulars of which are briefly set forth below. The schooner Mazeppa was among those which narrowly escaped shipwreck. After being stripped of all her canvas, she drifted about from one point to another, until she finally reached over near Goderich, where both anchors were let go. A change of wind brought her to the River St. Clair, when she was towed to this port. The bark Arabia lost her jibboom and some of her sails, and is also leaking considerably. The Live Yankee is minus her jib and her small boat. This is one of the number which have been long absent in Lake Superior. The schooner Reciprocity is also here, disabled by loss of canvas and other damages.

Of the vessels ashore on the Canada side of Lake Huron, we have received no further advices. That other shipwrecks have taken place in that latitude, there can be no room for doubt, but we fear they are of such a character as to constitute a total loss of vessels, with no one left to forward the intelligence, and consequently their fate will, for the present, remain a mystery. It is highly important that a search should be instituted along the coast by some reliable steamer, in order that the minds of many now anxious may be relieved or their further fears be allayed. There are other points yet to be heard from, which in due time will be made manifest, and as they are received will be duly published.

VESSELS ASHORE.

The schooner Altair, grain-loaded for Buffalo, we learn by telegraph, has gone ashore on the east side of the Charities, Saginaw Bay, and is full of water. This vessel, it was supposed, had escaped the severity of the storm, and reached the rivers all right, but it seems otherwise. Arrangements have been carried out for a steamer with steam pumps to go to her relief, which will be probably dispatched this morning. The Altair is owned in Chicago, and is of the larger class of vessels.

MISSING VESSELS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The vessels overdue from Lake Superior, and which for some time past have been looked for with intense anxiety, have made their appearance, one or two of them slightly damaged by loss of canvas, and more or less injured in hull.

FROM THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE.

From our Port Burwell correspondent we get the following particulars relative to what has taken place in that locality. The schooner Homeward Bound, of the above port, while under Long Point, lost both anchors and finally succeeded in getting into Port Maitland slightly damaged. The brig Bay City sought refuge in Port Burwell, and has gone into winter quarters at that place. The brig Paragon, upward bound, was driven by the gale into the above port, with the loss of her jibboom, and the brig Isabella, with jibboom gone, is also in the same port. Other disasters had taken place along that coast, but the writer was unable to furnish us with particulars.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—Received at the various yards about 1,500 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales, 2,400 head at $2.00@8.75; principally at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs.

There has been no decline in the previous activity of the market; and in the absence of the better grades of Cattle, except to a very limited extent, buyers have more freely taken the best they could get. Our city packers have been buying freely, but are still looking for a better class of Cattle, for want of which they are compelled to use inferior stock.

Although the receipts of poor stock continue large, still with the requirements of packers, and a fair amount of competition among speculators, they appear to be readily disposed of, and at very high prices. Common cows and poor steers, weighing from 850 to 900 or 950 lbs, have brought readily from $3.75@4.25, and droves but little above the ordinary run 25c higher still.

The scarcity of better grades gives continued firmness to the market, prices ranging from $4.50@5.50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Shipping grades are scarce and in active demand. The best droves offered were the following:—Webb to Druarman & Co., 60 head fair shipping Cattle averaging 1 26 lbs, at $6.25; Sherman, Hall & Pope to Ransom, 18 good Steers, av'g 1280 lbs, at $5.75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The weather has been more favorable for business than yesterday, but it is still too mild for satisfactory operations. Some little apprehension has been felt by drovers, owing to the detention of the Burlington stock trains, caused, it is stated, by accident last evening with a passenger train near Princeton Station. The receipts of to-day have been almost all sold, and the market continues active and firm, but with no change on previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Berg	Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Obendorf	Hyman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Thompson	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	G. S. Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks	Trueman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ruble & Co.	J. D. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ruble & Co.	Keller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyman & Co.	Lebolt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal	Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rink & Co.	Dants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebolt	Druarman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	G. T. Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierce	Herman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green	Hyman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolf	Griffin Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Webb	Druarman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & N.	Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Gridley	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.60
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.25
do	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger & Co.	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hackins	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trowbridge	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harmond	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winters	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funk	Enright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	O'Mally	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bixby	Cragin & Co.	71	[illegible]	4.70
Sherman & Co.	Ransom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bixby	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
Tusk	Cooke & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.00
J. Adams	Speer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingham	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Griffin Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris, W. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
More	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Griffin Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Cooke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooke & Co.	Griffin Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Cooke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received at the various yards about 11,000 hogs; entered sales 12,045 head at $9.25@11.50, chiefly at $10.25@10.75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The market has been characterized by its ordinary activity, notwithstanding that Eastern shippers are still doing but little on the grounds that at the current rates payable in New York and elsewhere, Chicago prices are too high to admit of any margin, but on the other hand, it would involve loss. With the present rate of our supply, our own packers are using nearly all the stock brought in, and appear to be content to pay existing rates. That they will continue to do so is of course wholly dependent on the continuance of high rates of Gold and an active demand for Hog product.

The general tone of the market to-day has been firm, and for really extra grades of stock there has been a disposition to concede extreme figures. As compared with yesterday's quotations whilst there has been no decline, there has been no advance, the market continuing firm and unchanged. We note the following sales of extra stock: Wallwork & Mallory to Hazlewood [illegible] head averaging 308 lbs at $11.25; and to Montgomery 263 head averaging 242 lbs at $11.00; J. Gridley to J. Kelly 46 head, averaging 331 at $11.50; Hoag to Loomis 102 head averaging 308 at $11.00 per 100 lbs net.

The stock received during the day has been pretty much all sold. Trains are expected this evening on the Burlington, Illinois Central and other roads. We quote the market at the close this evening firm and active at previous quotations.

As a specimen of what can be done in the way of hog feeding, John Gridley sold one hog to-day weighing 790 lbs for $86.00.

Distillery fed Hogs are rather scarce. We notice one sale to-day by Busby to Windsor of 180 head, avg. 198 lbs. at $9.25 per 100 lbs.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARD.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Allerton	[illegible]	225	$10.50
Betts	do	[illegible]	234	10.70
Wallwork & M.	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	218	10.60
do	do	[illegible]	170	10.25
Norton	do	[illegible]	216	10.50
Hart	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.40
G. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.40
C. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.40
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	217	10.75
Lamberton	do	[illegible]	214	10.40
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
do	do	[illegible]	210	10.35
Green	Singer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.72½
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
B. Williams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.25
Wallwork & M.	Hazlewood & Co.	[illegible]	242	11.00
do	Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00
do	do	[illegible]	247	10.80
Fleming	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	204	10.45
Branard	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
Fish	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00
Green	Spadord & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
Bentley & N.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
Thompson	Sloane	[illegible]	213	10.50
Bentley & N.	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.45
Coffin	Hunter	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.60
Wade	do	[illegible]	216	10.25
Bacey	Rink & Larsen	[illegible]	211	10.35
Buck	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
King & Young	Sloan	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
Gibbs	J. T. Hughes & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.60
W. P. Brown	Williams & Co.	[illegible]	215	10.50
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
R. Gill	T. N. Gill	[illegible]	225	10.50
Green	Thorne & Co.	[illegible]	177	10.30
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.40
Pierce & Co.	J. T. Hughes & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.25
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
do	Mitchell	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
Bink & Lassen	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00
do	Thorne & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.40
Bentley & N.	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.25

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Conger & Co.	Stone	[illegible]	243	$10.60
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00
J. Gridley	Bowers & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.87½
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Romp & Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Burt & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Bruce & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger & Co.	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Loomis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenyon	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn & Co.	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brickland	Curtis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Curtis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCuade	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCurdy	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wier	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stiles	Gardner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flanner	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calif	Coffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoag	Loomis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Ball	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10.70
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	do	[illegible]	241	10.75
Leier	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
Bingham & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
Gregg	Hopkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00
Patrick	Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
Gregory	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.80
Reynolds	Boyd & Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.70
Hinkley	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.65
Jordon	do	131	[illegible]	10.85
Wilson	do	[illegible]	270	10.85
Buckles	Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
Brown	Tobey	181	244	10.75
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
J. Brien	Quinn	[illegible]	238	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	430	10.65

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Sherman H & P	Cleaver	111	180	$10.00
Wright	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	254	10.85
Purcell	Cleaver	[illegible]	254	10.85
Thompson	Farnsworth	[illegible]	202	10.25
Bixby	Windsor	[illegible]	198	9.25

SHEEP—Receipts very limited. Market moderately active and firm at prices ranging from $3.75@7.00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bentley & N.	Castleman	[illegible]	[illegible]	$5.85

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Schr Kate Richmond, with barley, at 13c; schr Drake, with barley, at 13c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—The propeller lines are taking Freight at the following rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$2.00
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.80
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	2.00
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	2.00
Provisions to New York, per 100 lbs	95

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates of the various railroad companies:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	$1.15	$2.30
" " rail and Lake Erie	1.15	2.30
To Boston, all rail	1.35	2.30
" " rail and Lake Erie	1.15	2.30
To Buffalo, all rail	0.65	1.30
" " rail and Lake Erie	0.65	1.30
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.10	2.20
To Baltimore, all rail	1.10	2.20

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,255 brls; shipped, 4,043 brls. Market very dull and nominally 20@25c lower. Sales to-day were: SPRING EXTRAS—300 brls good Spring Extras at $8.90; 400 brls fair Spring Extra at $8.65.

BRAN—10 tons Bran in bulk at $20 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 33,746 bu; shipped, 116,800 bu. Market unsettled, and 2@3c lower. Sales were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—400 bu No. 1 Red at $1.86; 800 bu No. 2 Red at $1.87; 2,000 bu do at $1.85; 400 bu do at $1.80. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—1,600 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.73½; 6,000 bu do at $1.73; 5,000 bu do at $1.72½; 14,000 bu do at $1.72; 3,000 bu do at $1.71½; 10,000 bu do at $1.71; 3,000 bu do at $1.70½; 3,000 bu do at $1.70; 5,000 bu do at $1.69½; 9,000 bu do at $1.69; 3,000 bu do at $1.68; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring at $1.49—the market closing quiet at $1.73 for No. 2 Spring in store.

CORN—Received to-day, 11,906 bu; shipped, 38,400 bu. Market for Old Corn bare and 3c higher. New Corn advanced 1c per bushel. Sales to-day were: OLD CORN—400 bu No. 2 Corn in store at $1.38; 800 bu do at $1.37; 800 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu Rejected Corn at $1.31. NEW CORN—4,800 bu new Shelled Corn on track at $1.18; 2,000 bu do in store at $1.15; 2,000 bu do at $1.16; 1,000 bu do on track at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.18, delivered. EAR CORN—800 bu Ear Corn at $1.12 per 75 lbs on track; 400 bu do at $1.10 on track.

OATS—Received to-day, 38,956 bu; shipped, 149,145 bu. Market declined fully 1½c per bu. Sales to-day were: OATS IN STORE—[illegible] bu No. 1 Oats at 64c; [illegible] bu do at 63½c; [illegible] bu do at 63c; 2,000 bu Rejected Oats at 61c; 1,600 bu do at 61c—market closing at 63@63½c for No. 1 Oats.

RYE—Received to-day, 3,300 bu; shipped, none. Market steady. Sales to-day were as follows:—RYE IN STORE—800 bu No. 1 Rye at $1.13; 5,000 bu do at $1.13½; 400 bu No. 2 Rye at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.11½—the market closing quiet and steady at $1.13½ for No. 1 and $1.11½ for No. 2.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,720 bu; shipped, 1,138 bu. Market dull but unchanged. Sales to-day were: 400 bu No 2 Barley (in Sinrmes) at $1.45; 1,200 bu do (in North Side elevators) at $1.40—closing weak.

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal at $3.30@3.32 per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 5,344 lbs; shipped, none. There is less inquiry for shipment, but holders are firm, and we have no change to note in prices. We quote:

Choice Dairy, in crocks and tubs	40 @45 c
Fair to good	35 @40 c
Prime shipping, in firkins	30 @37½c
Common to fair do	25 @28 c

Sales to-day were:—16 pkgs choice table Butter at 46c.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $1.50@2.00.

BROOM CORN—Received to-day 10,739 lbs; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales two tons good quality at $230.00 per ton delivered.

BAGGING—Market moderately active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Stark, A, 3 bu seamless, per 100	$112.00
Monitor, 3 bu seamless, per 100	110.00
Chicago, A, 3 bu seamless, per 100	90.00
Waverly, A, 3 bu seamless, per 100	100.00
Hampden, [illegible]	70.00
Western Prairie, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	70.00
Lenawood, A, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	85.00
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, per 100	75.00
Garden City, A, sewed linen, per 100	70.00
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, per 100	65.00
Empire City, sewed linen, per 100	70.00
Eagle, A, sewed linen, per 100	60.00
Burlaps, 4 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, [illegible]	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, [illegible]	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, [illegible]	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy, each	1.35

CHEESE—In good supply with a limited demand. Prices rule easy at present quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—There has been a decline of 1c ⅌ lb on Rio, Java and Cape unchanged. Market moderately active, with a limited supply. We quote:

Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Cape, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels scarce and higher. Sales to-day, in lots at $3.25 delivered; 300 do at $2.50 delivered—closing with a very active demand at $2.25.

COAL—The demand continues active and in fair supply, for present wants. Stocks on hand are light for the winter demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	$16.00
do Ormsby	[illegible]
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawana, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. We quote the market firm at $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl, and at $4.00@4.50 ⅌ hf brl.

EGGS—In very limited supply, with a moderate demand. Prices range from 24@25c ⅌ doz for fresh.

FISH—WHITEFISH in limited supply, with an almost nominal demand. On No. 3 we reduce quotations 25c ⅌ hf brl. Other grades unchanged, although fishermen's lots or brought in can be bought at lower figures. Grocers have usually bought their winter supplies at this time, but, owing to the stringency of the money market, are not doing so now. MACKEREL—The market is in fair supply, and firm at our previous quotations. COD FISH—With a strong upward tendency. HERRINGS in fair request, and firm at previous quotations. On Cask we advance previous quotations 25c ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, hf brl	$8.00 @ 8.25
Whitefish, No. 2, hf brl	7.75 @ 8.00
Whitefish, No. 3, hf brl	6.75 @ 6.00
Trout, No. 1, hf brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Trout, No. 2, hf brl	6.50 @ 6.75
Mackerel, No. 1, hf brl, new	11.00 @ 11.50
Mackerel, family, hf brl, new	9.50 @ 10.00
Mackerel, extra mess, per hf brl	8.50 @ 9.00
Mackerel, extra mess, per kit	15.50 @ 16.50
Mackerel, No. 1, Kits, new	4.25 @ 4.50
Mackerel, No. 2, Kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family, Kits, new	2.25 @ 2.37½
Codfish, George's Bank, per 100 lbs	2.12½ @ 2.31¼
Codfish, Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	10.00 @ 10.50
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, round, per brl	9.50 @ 10.00
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, No. 1, per box	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, Scaled	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, per hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, per hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, Kits	[illegible]
Pollock, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, per lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, 2d quality	[illegible]
Clams, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 2 lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES are in moderate supply, with an active demand. Market firm and unchanged. Small fruits in good demand with an inadequate supply. FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is more active, and with a fair supply, prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Apples, choice, ⅌ lb	11½@12
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, layers, ⅌ box	$5.75 @6.25
Raisins, M. R., ⅌ box	4.75 @5.25
Currants, ⅌ lb	22 @ 24
Figs, Smyrna, ⅌ lb	30 @ 32
Almonds, soft, ⅌ lb	37 @ 40
Almonds, hard, ⅌ lb	21 @ 25
Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb	20 @ 22
Pears, Bohemian, ⅌ lb	15½@ 16
Sardines, halves	38 @ 37
Sardines, quarters	36 @ 37

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES in good supply. Market active and firm at previous quotations. Lemons in fair receipt, with a good demand. Chestnuts in large supply, with a moderate demand. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at wholesale	$3.50@ 4.00
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, eating	4.00@ 5.00
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking	3.50@ 4.50
Grapes, Isabella, ⅌ lb	13@ 15
Grapes, Catawba, ⅌ lb	16@ 18
Pears, ⅌ brl	8.00@12.00
Pears, ⅌ basket	2.00@ 3.00
Lemons, Malaga ⅌ box	15.00@16.00
Lemons, Sicily, ⅌ box	10.00@12.00
Chestnuts, ⅌ bu	6.50@ 7.50
Quinces, ⅌ brl	5.00@ 6.00

GAME—In moderate supply. Market active and unchanged. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, ⅌ doz	$3.75@4.50
Quails, ⅌ doz	2.50@3.00
Mallards, ⅌ doz	3.00@3.25
Small Ducks, ⅌ doz	2.00@2.25
Geese, each	1.00@1.25
Brant, each	40@ 50c
Snipe, ⅌ doz	1.25@1.75

GREASE—In limited supply, with a moderate inquiry. We quote:

White Grease	17 @...c
Yellow Grease	16 @16½c
Brown Grease	14 @15 c
Tallow Grease	15 @...c

Sales to-day—50 tcs good Yellow Grease at 15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 81; shipped 5. Market quiet and steady. Sales were:

44 Hogs, averaging	180 lbs,	at	$12.50
22 " "	170 "	at	12.25
18 " "	161 "	at	12.50
6 " "	190 "	at	13.00

9 " at $11.00, $12.00 and $13.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day 232 brls; shipped, 784 brls. Market very dull and drooping. Sales to-day were: [illegible] brls at $1.62½; 50 brls at $1.63—closing with sellers at $1.63 but no buyers.

HAY—In fair supply with a limited demand. Prices range at the following quotations, at which the market is steady. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed, on track	$22.00@25.00
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	19.00@20.00
Timothy, loose	18.00@19.00
Prairie, beater pressed	15.75@16.00
Prairie, loose pressed	12.00@13.00
Prairie, loose	12.00@14.00

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$26.00@27.00
Timothy, loose pressed	24.00@25.00
Timothy, loose	21.00@23.00
Prairie, beater pressed	17.00@17.50
Prairie, loose pressed	15.00@16.00
Prairie, loose	14.00@15.00

Sales to-day, 79 tons Beater Pressed Prairie Hay at $15.75 on track.

HIDES—Received 65,480; shipped 55,418 lbs. Market continues active, and with a moderate supply prices rule firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	8 @ 8½
Green Salted, trimmed	10½@10½
Dry Salted, trimmed	14 @14½
Dry Flint, trimmed	17½@18
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	14½@15
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	16 @18

LEATHER—Market in light supply of Domestic manufactured goods, with a fair demand. Prices firm and unchanged. Foreign Leather quiet, but with no further decline on quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Collar, ⅌ ft	[illegible]
Line ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter sole	[illegible]
Kip, m'd'm, ⅌ lb	1.15@1.25	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, h'vy, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco sole	[illegible]
Calf, ⅌ lb	1.75@2.00	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper, ⅌ ft	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 31 lbs	2.90@3.15
Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	2.80@3.00
Upper	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines, ⅌ doz	[illegible]@116.00
Kip, No. 1 medium	1.25@1.40	French Calf, Lemoines, Seconds, ⅌ doz	100.00@105.00
Kip, No. 1 h'vy	[illegible]	Linings, ⅌ doz	10.00@13.00
Calf, extra	2.00@2.50	Roans, ⅌ doz	15.00@18.00
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]		
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—In limited demand and steady at previous rates. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Lath, Yarn Hemp	[illegible]
Yankee Pitch	8.00@10.00	" " Manilla	[illegible]
Pine Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla Hay Rope	[illegible]
Rosin ⅌ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Ital. Flax packing	60c	Sash Cord	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp packing	45c	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Sap	22c	Hemp Twine	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	20c	Paper Twine	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 2	18c		

OILS—LINSEED OIL very quiet and unchanged. LARD OIL in active demand, with a small and inadequate supply. Market very firm at present quotations with an upward tendency. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	$1.60 ⅌ brl $1.65
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, per gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The supply is still very limited and below the demand, and the market almost bare. Previous quotations rule very firm and unchanged. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, per car load, 88c ⅌ brl. @90c
Straw Oil, do [illegible]
Benzole [illegible] gravity—55c

ONIONS—The market is in light supply with a good demand. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

Onions, in bulk, ⅌ bu	$1.55@1.60
Onions, delivered, ⅌ bu	1.60@1.65
Onions, from store, ⅌ bu	1.75@1.80

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 13,116 lbs cut meats, 60 brls pork, 660 brls beef. Shipped to-day, 124,072 lbs cut meats, 4,086 brls pork, 2,501 brls beef, 84,740 lbs lard. The decline in gold and the dull news from the East have rendered the market for Provisions to-day very dull and heavy.

Mess Beef—There is a good demand for Extra Mess Beef and the market is firm, but Mess Beef is quiet. Sales to-day were:—2,000 brls Extra Mess Beef, in lots, at $30.50. Mess Beef is held firm at $18.00, without buyers.

Mess Pork—Demand very light, and market 50c lower. Sales to-day were:—160 brls Mess Pork in two lots to the lumber trade, at $37.00; 100 brls do at $36.00—market closing dull and heavy.

Prime Mess Pork—Dull and 50c per brl lower. Sales to-day were:—300 brls city packed Prime Mess Pork at $33.00; 300 brls do on p. t. The demand was very limited.

Sweet Pickled Hams—In good supply and ½c lower. Sales to-day were: 200 brls Sweet Pickled Hams at 17c.

Green Hams—In limited demand and easier. Sales were: 800 pcs Hams green from the block at 13½c.

Lard—In limited demand and nominally [illegible] lower. Sales were: 50 tcs choice city kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 22c. Prime city steam-rendered was offered at 21½c, without buyers.

POULTRY—The supply has been more limited, and with a good demand the market is firm at the following quotations. We quote:

Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, live, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pigeons, ⅌ doz	[illegible]

POTATOES—The market is in fair supply, with a good demand for choice and straight lots. At the following quotations prices are tolerably firm. We quote:

Prime to choice per bu on track	[illegible]
Prime to choice per bu in store	[illegible]
Mixed per bu on track	[illegible]
Mixed per bu from store	[illegible]
Fair to choice, per brl	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, per brl	[illegible]

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—With an unlimited demand, the receipts are moderate. Prices generally firm at present quotations. We quote:

Mixed Cotton Rags, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Mixed Woolen Rags, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Rope and Bagging, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Newspapers and pamphlets, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
White Paper and Shavings, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, none; shipped to-day, 2,182 brls and 200 bags. Market quiet and steady. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine Salt	$2.75
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Ground Alum, ⅌ sack	[illegible]
Turk's Island, ⅌ sack	[illegible]

SEEDS—CLOVER SEED dull and nominal at $10.50. TIMOTHY SEED—40 bags prime at $4.25; 5 bags inferior at $2.75. FLAX SEED in good demand and firm. Sales to-day—50 bags at $2.50.

SUGAR—There is little change to note in the market since yesterday. The decline in Gold somewhat weakened the prices but with the smallness of stocks in first hands, there is not much disposition to make concessions. Cuba and Molasses Sugars are scarcely as firm, and previous quotations have declined ½c ⅌ lb. Hard Sugar is in moderate supply, but Coffee Sugars are extremely scarce, and quotations are almost nominal. [illegible] quotations rule very high and firm. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The market is in moderate supply, and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

SPICES—The market continues active and in fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Nutmegs	[illegible]
Allspice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Cassia, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Cloves, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

TEAS—Market moderately active and in fair supply. Prices rule tolerably firm and unchanged. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do do finest to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received 8,065 lbs; shipped 90,792 lbs. The market to-day was ½c lower and more active. We quote:

Prime City Packers, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Country Tallow	[illegible]

Sales to-day, 450 brls choice packers at 17c; [illegible] good country at 16c.

TOBACCO—The market shows considerable improvement in the demand, especially for Fine Tobacco, and prices rule firmer with an advance of 5c ⅌ lb on Natural Leaf, and of 10c on half bright. Now that the 1st December is so near at hand, after which all unstamped Cigars, are liable to seizure, it will be well for dealers to secure the prompt attendance of S. Stephenson, 111 S. Water street, the Government Inspector, for the purpose of stamping their stocks. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply and active at present quotations. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]
Common Malt Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]

WOOL—Shipped, 5,364 lbs. There is very little demand for fine fleece Wool, but for coarse and medium there is a fair inquiry. The market rules firm at the following quotations. We quote:

Coarse and medium fleece, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 3,000 lbs fine and medium fleece Wool at 85c; 2,000 lbs do do at 88c; 5,000 lbs Medium do, unwashed, at 57c, ⅓ off.

WOOD—In fair supply. Market active and firm at the following rates. We quote:

Beech, ⅌ cord, in the yard,	$10.00—Delivered, at	$11.00
Maple, do	do	12.00	do [illegible]
Hickory, do	do	13.00	do [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Nov. 17.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop City of Boston, McHenry, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Brig Roscius, Blackburn, Green Bay, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Brig T. B. Gardner, Ruther, Green Bay, [illegible] m lumber.
Brig Mary, Coyne, Green Bay, 125 m lumber, [illegible].
Schr Island City, Ames, Kalamazoo, [illegible] and sundries.
Schr Argo, Dunavan, Green Bay, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Schr Magnet, Roberts, St. Joseph, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Yankee, Kimball, Cleveland, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr Perseverance, Deott, Racine.
Schr Fish Hawk, Shaw, St. Joseph, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Eleanor, Smith, Menomonee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Long, Wilkinson's Pier, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Vermont, McVea, Pier Cove, 12 cords wood, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Geo. Purington, Flack, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Scofield, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Brown's Pier, [illegible] lumber, 10 cords wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Hinton, White Lake, [illegible] lumber.
Scow Contest, Schlig, Grand Haven, [illegible] cords bolts.

[Reports yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, [illegible] miles off Kenosha saw schooner Revolving Light [illegible] sized.]

CLEARED.......Nov. 17.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Sarnia, [illegible] and sundries.
Barque Unadilla, Mason, Buffalo, [illegible].
Barque E C L. Brown, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Czar, Green, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Ellen M Morris, Pomeroy, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr H A Richmond, Thornton, Buffalo, [illegible] wheat.
Schr Oliver Culver, Lawson, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr C C Trowbridge, Shackford, Buffalo, [illegible] corn.
Schr E B Allen, Larkin, Ogdensburg, [illegible] wheat, 6,000 bu oats and sundries.

New Advertisements.

Asthma Cured.

EDDYTOWN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y., May 12, [illegible]

Editors Rural New Yorker—Seeing an inquiry in the "Rural" for a cure for the distressing disease, Asthma, I write to let the inquirer know what has most cured me.

I have had the spasmodic asthma fifteen years, and never found any medicine that would prevent an attack when it was coming on until I commenced taking "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma." I commenced taking this remedy eighteen months ago, and have not had a severe paroxysm since.

"WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done me all that it is recommended to do. [illegible] SARAH SHAY.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren's sufferings in his last illness were greatly alleviated by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, as proved by letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself expressing much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 321:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment which had been suggested by Doct. (O. W.) Holmes, on his late visit—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma—a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, proprietors. For sale by all Druggists.

READ AND REFLECT.

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease, and in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of Bitters, they are not an ALCOHOLIC MIXTURE, but

A PURE TONIC,

Composed Entirely of Vegetable Substances,

THEY ARE A

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

☞ Remember, that this Bitters is not an alcoholic mixture, a bar-room drink, or a substitute for gin, and cannot insidiously introduce the vice of drunkenness into your families.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM, PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one case, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, [illegible]

The following well known reverend gentlemen have acknowledged in writing the great benefit they have received from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. By name certainly convince the most skeptical:

Rev. [illegible], Pastor of [illegible] Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of [illegible] Church, Pennsylvania.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.
Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus, N. J., and Milestown, Pa., Baptist Churches.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and [illegible], Philadelphia.
Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown.
Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor [illegible].
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of Baptist Church, [illegible], N. J., formerly [illegible].
Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, Editor [illegible], Baltimore, Md.

We could add many others to this list [illegible] permit.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

631 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. [illegible]

A CONVENTION OF TOBACCO [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

[illegible] having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty years' standing. He devotes his attention specially to the diseases of the Cerebro Spinal Axis, or Nervous System, and solicits an investigation of his claims to the public confidence. He may be consulted at his office, No. [illegible], daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Address all letters to DR. V. B. LOCKROW, care of P. O. Box [illegible].

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. James.

[illegible] of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, and DISEASES OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL character, curing them without resorting to Mercury, Potash, arsenic, or any poison, but with a SURE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE for all humors and [illegible].

[illegible] WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse [illegible] system, early indiscretions, excess or confined [illegible] causing loss of memory, confusion, debility, dimness of sight, and oftentimes insanity, with other fearful [illegible] of symptoms, created and radically cured by [illegible] an infallible method, saving much time and money. [illegible] Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases [illegible] to the sexes, of a private nature, relieved.

[illegible] cases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where [illegible] have become poisoned, producing blotches of small watery blisters, pains in the head and [illegible] ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, with an endless number of sufferings, [illegible] as incurable by the press generally or [illegible], the medical faculty, and profession of medicine, etc. Those afflicted need not despair, but should be cured of these horrible diseases. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 96 [illegible] between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations [illegible] from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m.

Clothing.

[illegible] DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

[illegible] T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,

Successors to

[illegible] MARTIN & BROS.,

Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING!

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois,

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, PAINTING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

[illegible] offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

[illegible], 124 Pearl street, N. Y. [illegible], Chicago.

Piano Makers.

UNITED PIANO MAKERS,

[illegible] Walker Street, New York.

[CHARTERED 1864.]

[illegible] organization enables us to furnish better Pianos than any other House.

The Agency of these Pianos is transferred from [illegible] Temple of Music to Smith & Nixon's new [illegible] Salesrooms.

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August [illegible], 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the [illegible] Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership [illegible] for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission and Produce Business

Under the name of

[illegible]ING, FLINT & PEARCE.

[illegible] experience in the selling of Western Produce [illegible] will we think, enable us to render satisfactory [illegible]. We are prepared to make advances upon property [illegible] to our address.

ROBERT M. [illegible]ING,
T. J. S. FLINT,
ALBERT PEARCE,
C. C. WINANS.

NOTICE.

E. M. GRAVES

[illegible] removed from 218 South Water street to the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., North Side, [illegible] will continue the Hide and Provision trade [illegible] and will be prepared to buy and sell for [illegible]. Now on hand and for sale Mess Pork, [illegible] Extra Plate Beef, Lard in brls. and tcs., [illegible] Hides and Skins, &c., in lots to suit.

E. M. GRAVES,

[illegible] Northeast corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Oct. 19, 1864.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give special attention to the sale of

[illegible], Flour, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Butter, Hides, &c., &c.

[illegible]HOUSE—221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Canned Fruit.

CANNED PEACHES.

[illegible],000 Three Pound Cans.

110,000 Two Pound Cans.

[illegible] Morton & Co's Celebrated Peaches

[illegible] Fruit has been put up directly from an orchard [illegible], all selected fruit, and packed at the Cannery [illegible] they were grown; being much superior to [illegible] that have been bruised by transportation before [illegible]. For sale at the lowest market [illegible].

ROBERT K. NEFF, Sole Agent,
105 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the [illegible] of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

[illegible] transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business, [illegible] made on shipments to New York and [illegible]. Office No. [illegible] South Water street, (up-stairs.)

[illegible], Oct. 1, 1864.

G. B. BRAINERD,
[illegible] IVES,
E. G. BROWN.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

No. 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle Street,

Bet. Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.

[illegible] PHILLIPS, JR. W. T. M'FARLAND.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Rector.

[illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! ... [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. ... [illegible]

Dr. James. ... [illegible]

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 17.

CLEARED ... Nov. 17.

Clothing.

DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
of St. Louis and Chicago,
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING!

New Advertisements.

Asthma Cured.

Drugs and Chemicals.

REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois,
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Piano Makers.

UNITED PIANO MAKERS,
Walker Street, New York.
(CHARTERED 1860.)

READ AND REFLECT.

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

A PURE TONIC, Prepared Entirely of Vegetable Substances.

THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs.

WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
631 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,)
PROPRIETORS.

Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.
MING, FLINT & PEARCE.
ROBERT M. HENING. I. J. S. FLINT. ALBERT PEARCE. G. C. WINANS.

NOTICE.
E. B. GRAVES, North Side.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pork, Flour, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Butter, Hides, &c.

Canned Fruit.

CANNED PEACHES.
50,000 Three Pound Cans.
110,000 Two Pound Cans.
Morton & Co's Celebrated Peaches

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ... BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,
GREGG & HUGHES,

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
A CONVENTION OF TOBACCO ...

Printing.

PENSION AND BOUNTY BLANKS.

For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

The series is complete, and the forms are accurate, conforming in every respect to the instructions from the Pension Office. All the forms pertaining to an application are printed upon one sheet, embracing the Declaration of the Applicant, the Affidavits of Witnesses, the Certificates of the Magistrate, Power of Attorney, Clerk's Certificate, &c., &c., with ample blank spaces.

Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application for Prize Money.
Application of Widow or Mother for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
Claim for Horse and Equipment.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children to Pension.
Guardian's Declaration of Orphan Sister to Pension.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Vouchers.
Discharges.
Clothing Receipt Rolls.
Enlistment Papers.
Abstract of Disbursements.
Commutation of Rations for Exchanged Prisoners of War.
Descriptive Rolls.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863.)
Father's Application for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Tri-Monthly Return of Recruiting Officer.
Commutation of Fuel and Quarters.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Bounty Money and Arrears.

We send them POST PAID, at the rate of $1.00 per quire, upon the receipt of the money.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The business public are informed that, in connection with its Newspaper establishment, the TRIBUNE has a department for the execution of the above description of

PRINTING,
WHICH IS
COMPLETE
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Being the most extensive in materials and the amount of business annually transacted, of any similar concern west of New York City.

LARGE FONTS
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
DISPLAY TYPE

Of nearly every style, issued by the New York and Philadelphia Foundries

With the latest and most approved

ORNAMENTS AND BORDERS,

ENABLE US TO SET UP

Business Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Bank Checks,
Letter Headings,
Note Headings,
Receipts,
Handbills,
Posters,
Placards, &c.,

In a manner to suit the most fastidious taste.

Having an abundance of Presses to do the printing, we are able to turn out work with the utmost promptitude.

OUR BOOK TYPE,

Embracing fonts of all sizes, is

NEW,

Having just been replenished from the Chicago Type Foundry.

Catalogues,
Reports,
Books,
Pamphlets, &c.,

Printed with it, will therefore have that sharp, clean typographical appearance so much desired by all who appreciate GOOD PRINTING.

OUR BOOK PRINTING

Is all done on the celebrated

"Adams' Book Presses,"

Of which we keep five in constant operation.

This class of our work is

DRY PRESSED.

After printing, in

HOE'S HYDRAULIC PRESS,

Leaving the sheets without wrinkle or indention. We fill orders for

Book and Pamphlet Printing!

From all parts of the Northwestern States.

We pay for our Paper
CASH,
And for our Labor
CASH,
And for our Materials
CASH,
And this enables us to procure the
BEST,
AT THE
CHEAPEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Chicago in want of

Any description of Printing

Are invited to write for estimates. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention. Our terms are strictly cash.

ADDRESS
TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

[From the Boatswain's Whistle.]

BY THE SEA.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

O, saucy, sparkling sea,
Curling along the strand,
Flashing your foam out in snowy curves,
To entrap me where I stand;
Dancing in maiden mirth
Up to the gray old beach,
Gliding away when he woos you to stay,
Forever beyond his reach.

I know you, saucy sea,
I hear what you do not say—
I have learned the secret that fills your heart
And laughs in your wild waves' play.
There is—one—who is coming home;
You have seen his white sails gleam;
You stayed your mad flight to listen last night
For the name that he breathed in his dream.

O, beautiful, purple sea,
I forgive you—but will he come?
Oh mock at the mermaids, Oh jeer at the sands,
But happily bring him home.
I could think it was grief, not joy,
Such a fever burns in my breast,
With the evening star comes my love from afar,
And lo! the sun sinks in the West!

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Interview of the Emperors—Insignificance of the Meeting—The Treaty of Peace—Speculations on the American Election—Opinions of the Press—Pauper Returns.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The Emperor returned to Paris last night, at 10 o'clock, after visiting the Emperor of Russia, at Nice. But as this incident is much talked about, and a great many comments and speculations have been founded upon it, I shall mention a few details, in order that your readers may see to what simple proportions it is reducible, and so judge of its importance for themselves.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Nice at 8 o'clock on Thursday night, the 27th ult., and amused himself with walking about the town, which was illuminated in his honor. He never saw the Emperor of Russia that evening. The next morning, just as he was on the point of entering his carriage, about 9 o'clock, to proceed to visit the Emperor of Russia, the latter made his appearance, in uniform, accompanied by the officers of his suite; "being anxious," the official account says, "to anticipate the visit of the Emperor Napoleon, and be the first to thank him for the good reception he had everywhere met with since he entered the French territories." Nearly half an hour elapsed in the ceremony of meeting and introductions, and then the two sovereigns had a private interview. This is the point of which some of the French Imperialist papers try to make a great deal, and tell us with great solemnity that the conference was a "very long one;" implying of course that it was as important as it was lengthy. Now, the interview lasted just three quarters of an hour, as I learn from good sources, and surely there is nothing very remarkable in the two Emperors conversing in private for that length of time, after one of them had travelled six or seven hundred miles to welcome the other into his dominions. On the contrary, it would have been very odd if they had not exchanged at least this much converse.

At half-past 10, the Emperor Napoleon was on his way to pay his respects to the Empress of Russia, at the Villa Pellion, a charming spot surrounded by orange groves. The rest of the morning was employed in a drive round the environs and in visiting the new port and shipping. In the evening the Emperor dined at the Russian quarters, and afterwards both Emperors went to the theater. By 8 o'clock next morning the French Emperor had left for Toulon. *Voila tout!* This was all that took place; everything denotes that the visit was one of common politeness, or at most a renewal of a good personal understanding between the two sovereigns. And this is the light in which I find the matter regarded by well informed persons in this capital.

On his return journey the Emperor stopped a day at Toulon, where he was well received and where he reviewed the fleet. His first halt for a few hours was at Marseilles, where he drove about the city, now wonderfully enlarged and embellished, and where he received a complete ovation from the crowd which surrounded his carriage and hemmed him in, without guards or escorts of any kind. At Lyons he stopped again to review the army, and got back last night, as I have said, after a highly successful expedition.

You will learn that peace was at last signed at Vienna, on the 30th ult., between Austria, Prussia and Denmark. The measure of *ve victis* seems to have been applied in all its vigor to the latter power, who, amongst other stipulations, is, it appears, still to endure and maintain the invading armies in Jutland for six weeks longer.

Although the re-election of Mr. Lincoln has for some time past been taken for granted in Europe, the interest felt in the event grows keener as the decisive moment approaches, and several of our newspapers occupy themselves with summing up the chances of the two candidates. The *Debats*, in an article this morning, dwells upon the success of the present Administration in the conduct of the war. Grant, it says, has fought his way to the very gates of Richmond, and now clings with invincible obstinacy to the ground he has gained, closing in nearer and nearer every day upon Petersburg and the rebel capital. The South, on the contrary, has been compelled to call for a levy *en masse*, and families are quitting Richmond as if in expectation of its fall. "All foretells a successful issue to the campaign of 1864." Such is the impression which now strongly prevails in this country.

The returns of the indigent poor, receiving relief at the public relieving offices in Paris, have been published. They show nearly 116,000 persons in that condition, being an increase of 11,000 since 1861. The relief given amounts to about 34 francs per head. In some of the poorest quarters of Paris, the number inscribed for public charity amounts to 1 person out of every five, or one in every household. The smallest proportion, on the contrary, is 1 poor person in every 53. The enormous increase in house rent is esteemed the chief cause of the larger demand upon public charity.

THE BUTLER WILL CASE.

The Will of Andrew Jackson Butler—Its Admission to Probate—An Attachment of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Against It—Gen. Butler in Court, &c.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 15.]

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The Surrogate's Court was more than ordinarily crowded yesterday by persons who understood that Major General B. F. Butler would appear in the case of the will of his brother, Andrew Jackson Butler, in which he is largely interested. The case was called when General Butler made his appearance, and J. K. Hackett appeared for the proponent, Benjamin F. Butler. There being no appearance for the widow and son of the decedent, the witnesses of the will were examined, and the Surrogate admitted it to probate. The executor, General Butler, being a non-resident of the State, was required to give security. Messrs. Martin and Smith appeared on behalf of certain creditors, residents of New Orleans. They claimed the right to examine whether the sureties offered were sufficient. The petition of B. F. Butler stated the amount of the assets to the estate to be $200,000. Mr. Hackett said that his client had ascertained, since the petition was presented, that the amount was less, however. The Surrogate said that by the statute the same security must be taken in the case of a non-resident executor as in the case of intestacy—viz.: double the value of the personal property. The proponent's counsel stated that Gen. Butler was ready to testify with respect to valuation. Counsel for the claimants claimed the right in such a case to cross-examine Gen. Butler, which the Surrogate allowed. A consultation then took place between Gen. Butler and his counsel, and the latter announced that they waived any motion to reduce the amount set forth in the petition, and were ready to offer security in the sum of $400,000. Counsel for the claimants expressed his satisfaction with this, and Mr. Hackett stated that the executor would be ready with his sureties at 2 o'clock p. m., to which time the proceedings were then adjourned.

After the recess Gen. Butler again entered the court, bringing as sureties Edwin D. Morgan and Henry J. Gardner. Both of them were accepted and gave security in the sum of $400,000. The will was then admitted to probate. The following is a copy of it:

1. Andrew Jackson Butler, late of California and now residing in the city of New York, do make, publish and declare the following as my last will and testament:

First—I give and bequeath unto my brother, General Benjamin F. Butler, to him and his heirs absolutely, the one-half part of all my estate and property which shall be found at the time of my decease in that part of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

Second—I give and bequeath unto my executor, hereinafter named, in trust for the use and benefit of my son, George H. Butler, the one-fourth part of all my personal estate and property which shall be found at the time of my decease in that part of the United States lying east of said Rocky Mountains, together with the one-half part of all my other personal estate and property not so found east of said Rocky Mountains; and I hereby direct my said executor and trustee to see and dispose of for cash all such personal estate and property herein bequeathed to him in trust, and to invest the proceeds thereof in such manner as to him shall seem best, and to keep the same invested until my said son, George Harris, shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, at which time it is my will that the said trust estate, together with the accumulated interest thereon, be delivered, transferred and conveyed to him and his heirs, absolutely and forever; but in the meantime it is my will and desire, and my said executor and trustee is directed to pay out of the income of said trust estate so much thereof, and in such sums and at such times as may be deemed necessary by my said executor and trustee, for the support of my said son George Harris before he shall have arrived at the full age of thirty years.

Third—I devise, give and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, of every nature and description, to my wife Joanna L. Butler, and this devise and bequest is intended by me, and is to be accepted by my said wife, in lieu of all other interest in my real estate and personal property, which she otherwise would have had.

Fourth—All other wills heretofore made by me are hereby revoked.

Fifth—I nominate and appoint my brother, B. F. Butler, to be the executor of and trustee under this my last will and testament.

ANDREW J. BUTLER.

The witnesses are Henry C. Gardiner, Jas. F. Allen, and Thos. Richardson, all of this city.

Immediately after the proceedings in the above case were concluded, the Surrogate was served with an attachment against the will for $150,000 damages, claimed for gold seized by him to the amount of $50,000 in New Orleans. The Surrogate declined to admit the service of the writ and notice, on the ground that, as judicial officer, he was not amenable to it. The court then adjourned.

THE INDIANA MILITARY COMMISSION.

Interesting Details of the Proposed Insurrection.

Secret History of the Chicago Convention.

VALLANDIGHAM MAKES THE PLATFORM.

He Submits it to a Meeting of the Sons Before it is offered to the Convention.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 16.]

Examination of Dr. Wilson resumed: I met at the Richmond House, in Chicago, a man named Majors, and Mr. Barrett, both of whom professed to be authorized to act for the Southern Confederacy. They did not represent any particular States, but the Confederacy at large. Of the parties who were expected and didn't come, I think Amos Green, of Paris, Illinois, was one; Mr. Vallandigham was also expected, but prior to the meeting it was ascertained that he could not attend, and messengers, I think Mr. Holloway and Mr. Green, of Washington county, were sent to see him.

Mr. Dodd represented that he had been to Niagara, at the Clifton House, to meet the Confederate Peace Commissioners—Messrs. Clay, Holcomb, Sanders, &c. In the contemplated uprising Mr. Dodd was to lead in Indiana, and Mr. Vallandigham in Ohio. It was understood that the latter had forces at his disposal in Canada, with which he would invade Ohio. I learned these particulars from Bowles.

Our expenses were paid by Mr. Barrett out of the two millions. I receipted to him for myself and Green. Messrs. Barrett, Bowles, Williams, Bullitt, Piper, Majors, Swem, Walsh, (of Chicago,) Holloway, Dodd and Green, were present. Mr. Piper was a sort of general missionary for the Order. Mr. Barrett announced this as a meeting of the military heads of the Order. Dr. Bowles got myself and Green into it by reporting us as members of his staff. Dodd was considered a military leader of the Order in this State. Nothing was definitely determined on in either of the meetings I attended at the Richmond House, but I suspect they held other meetings, to which I was not admitted. I have reason to believe this was the fact, because I saw other persons about, to whom I was not introduced, and heard them in close conversation in an adjoining room.

Mr. Green, Dr. Bowles, and my wife, came back on the same train with me from Chicago. I had frequent conversations with Bowles after my return. I understood from him, about the first of August, that Dodd had abandoned the intention of having an immediate uprising. Did not learn why it was abandoned. Heard Bowles speak of communication with the rebels in Missouri and Kentucky, under Price and Buckner. The forces under Price and Buckner were understood to be the forces with which those of the Order were to co-operate in the uprising.

The uprising was to take place by order of Dodd, who would send out couriers to the Major Generals of the four districts of the State, they to the county temples, and the county officials to the different townships. The general signal was to be the reception of the news that rebel forces had appeared within striking distance of Louisville and St. Louis. The forces of the Order in Southern Indiana were to rendezvous near New Albany, under command of Dr. Bowles. In Illinois they were to rendezvous at several points—Rock Island, Springfield and Chicago. I did not learn who was to lead the Illinois forces, but I understood that after taking the State arsenals, they were to go to St. Louis, and co-operate with Price. In Indiana the forces were to be concentrated at Indianapolis, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and, perhaps, Terre Haute. The capture of the State capital was to be accomplished under the special supervision of Mr. Dodd. He was to do it by getting up public meetings, called at some place east of the city, if I understood rightly, where it was customary to hold Sabbath School picnics. There seemed to be three favorable points east of Camp Morton at which meetings were to be called. One of them was to be called as a Sabbath School meeting, the other as a political gathering, and the third on some other pretense. The members of the Order were to come in wagons, with their arms concealed in the bottoms of the wagons, covered over with straw. After they had assembled they were to have a drill without arms, so that each man would know his place. In the evening, when the soldiers at Camp Morton were on dress parade, a signal was to be thrown up from the camp, when they would rush to the wagons, take their arms, and march towards camp. At the same time the fences and buildings at Camp Morton were to be fired, so as to release the prisoners, who would come up in the rear of the soldiers, while the forces of the Order attacked in front. Between them it was supposed the soldiers would be overpowered, and then their arms would be distributed among the prisoners. While this was going on, a special detail was to be sent to "take care" of Governor Morton. The arsenal was to be seized and the arms to be distributed to members of the Order and the prisoners. Then they were to seize the Jeffersonville railroad, and transport their forces to Jeffersonville, and repeat their performances there, after which they would cross and take Louisville. This is a mere outline of the scheme. A great deal of the minutia I have forgotten. This scheme was made known to every member of the Order in Washington county. I don't know about other counties. The organization numbers over a thousand in my county.

Mr. Heffren was not present at the time when Mr. Dodd "talked treason a little while," in the November meeting. I cannot say about Milligan, as I did not know him at that time. I do not think Athon was present. I was furnished with a thousand dollars by Bowles to purchase arms for such members of the Order as were too poor to arm themselves. I went to see Mr. Kent, of New Albany, about purchasing arms. I have not the money now. I let it out to persons to buy substitutes with.

I was expressly told that the government would make no pledges. I received no instructions from any one. I held the position of Ancient Brother in our county Temple. Dr. Bowles tendered me the position of Adjutant General on his staff, but I did not accept. I told him I was physically incapacitated, and had no military knowledge.

The Sons of Liberty were in session at Chicago during the Convention which nominated McClellan. They met at the Richmond House. Mr. Dodd was there. Mr. Moss, of Missouri, was quite prominent. I met Amos Green there. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Vallandigham were there. Vallandigham was Chairman. He made a short speech. He spoke of the distracted state of the party. He had thought until recently, that the Chicago Convention would go the same road as the Charleston Convention, and end in a blow up; but he had changed his opinion. Latterly he had found a wonderful unanimity and oneness of opinion, and he believed the party could be more efficiently united than for years previous. He thought he would be able to secure a proper platform in the Convention. The meeting over which Vallandigham presided was held in the fifth story of the Richmond House, in rooms 94, 96, 98, 100 and 102. The rooms had folding doors, and all opened into one room. About 150 members were present.

Mr. Moss made a speech and gave a history of the condition of things in Missouri; how citizens suffered alike from guerillas and Federals. The guerillas stole their mules, pork and cattle, and the Federals stole their niggers. If the Order of the Sons of Liberty intended to do anything, now was the time to strike. If the Order was worth anything, he wanted to know. He came there to know it.

At the next meeting I went some time before they met, and in a room below found Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, Mr. Barrett and others, arranging matters for a bursting up of the Convention. We supposed the Convention would denounce the Order, in which case it was their intention to make a public demonstration of the Order, with a procession, &c. Singleton had a great many mottoes for transparencies written out. They were quotations from Jackson, Douglas and other Democratic statesmen, and, disconnected from any secret conspiracy, would be considered patriotic. But I think they had a peculiar meaning for those who understood them.

Vallandigham presided at the meeting, which was held in the rooms above where I met Singleton. He pulled out a platform, which he said he had showed to a majority of the delegates, and read it to the meeting. It was identical with the one afterwards adopted by the Convention. He said if we could get this platform we could afford to take McClellan as the candidate.

The meeting called by Mr. Barrett was held on the 20th of July, while the one over which Mr. Vallandigham presided was on the 29th of August. Mr. Green, of Illinois, made a speech at the August meeting. I have a vague recollection that some one estimated the strength of the Order at 500,000.

British Royal Naval Seamen—English Sailors Deserting to serve in our Men-of-War.

England finds herself in a new trouble; she has miles of wooden walls, but is scarce of seamen to man them. The thousands of men who were shipped for service in the Crimean war, have left the Royal naval service, their terms of enlistment having expired; and it has been stated by the best of authority that not one-tenth part of these men can be induced to return and serve under their native flag and pennant. England has become alarmed; she finds her best seamen leaving their homes, seeking first employment in our merchantmen, and next in our war vessels. Once here, these men are lost to the English navy forever. The leading army and navy organ, speaking on this subject, says: The question of how the British Royal navy is to be manned for the future, is becoming daily of increasing importance, and there is at present difficulty in finding men for the Victoria and Achilles.

Contrast our naval strength: (we speak only of *personnel*.) We are shipping now at the rate of one hundred seamen per day, and could greatly increase this figure did the Navy Department desire it. We have no trouble in filling our ships with good men, and many of these very seamen are the ones who served her majesty through the Crimean war, and have quit her service forever. Well may she become alarmed when she sees her own ships idling in the dock-yards, and know that month after month the ships whose cruises have expired, come home but to turn their crews of highly trained seamen and gunners over to the United States Navy. There is no help for her. Many vessels are out upon foreign stations, and must return home for repairs, and more or less of the crew uniformly desert and steer for America. Why do we not see such squadrons of British war vessels in our harbor, as the French have here? Simply because if they laid here half as long as the Frenchmen do, they would not have enough of a crew to brace around a royal yard.

It will soon be time for the British Channel fleet to go into winter harbors, and with renewed facilities and large inducements to enter the American Navy, the Royal navy may expect a further depletion of her number of seamen. Merchantmen from England to American ports, are paying large sums for the voyage across the Atlantic, and it is to the interest of the shipping agent and "land shark" to send them over here; and the same money inducements place them on board of our naval vessels. Merchant vessels are compelled to lie in our bay for days, and sometimes weeks, before they can procure a crew sufficient to work them across the Atlantic, but they return with full crews, which are readily procured in any British port. England has good cause for her alarm at the rapidly decreasing number of her naval seamen.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Interesting Debate on the Arming of Negroes.

We copy from the Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 11, the following interesting debate in the rebel House of Representatives, on the 10th inst.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, of Mississippi the special order was called up, which was the consideration of his resolution and those offered by Messrs. Swann and Foote, all relating to the employment of negroes in the army. Mr. Chambers' resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the valor, constancy and endurance of our citizen soldiers, assisted by the steady co-operation of all classes of our population not in the field, will continue a sufficient guaranty of the right of the States and the independence of the Confederate States.

The following is Mr. Swan's resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House no exigency now exists, nor is likely to occur in the military affairs of the Confederate States, to justify the placing of negro slaves in the army as soldiers in the field.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Foote embrace a series of propositions. The propositions assert that a general levy of the slaves for soldiers is unwise; that their withdrawal from labor would be inexpedient so long as we can otherwise obtain as large an army as we can maintain; that if the alternative be presented of subjugation or their employment in the ranks, the latter should be preferred; that for the uses to which they are applied, their ownership by the Government with prospective emancipation by the consent of the States, as the reward of faithful service, would be expedient; that the number so employed should be increased to forty thousand; concluding with a resolution affirming that it was necessary to have the antecedent consent and sanction of the States to any attempt at conferring emancipation by the Confederate authorities.

The Speaker explained that the House had decided to take up and consider all these resolutions at the same time, as they referred to one subject. Yet the House could only vote upon one at a time. The first one in order was that offered by Mr. Chambers. When that was considered and disposed of, that of Mr Swann would come up, and so on, each taking their turn.

So the resolution of Mr. Chambers coming up for consideration, that gentleman proceeded to express his views in its support. He said that the resolution offered by him only declared an abiding confidence in our citizen soldiery to maintain our cause, and that they needed no other assistance than they were receiving from all other classes of our population. In other words, his resolution declared that they did not need the assistance of negro troops. When the President proposed to put forty thousand negroes in the field—when the member from Tennessee favored it—when the member from South Carolina said he had not made up his mind about it—the question could no longer be evaded. It must be met.

The question has been raised at the end of a campaign the most successful that had ever been vouchsafed to the Confederate arms. If our army was prostrated, and our people threatened with subjugation—but not until then—he could understand how such a proposition could be made. But why is the country agitated by it now, when the military horizon is bright and encouraging to us?

[Mr. Chambers here read from that portion of the President's Message reviewing the operations of the armies east and west of the Mississippi, to show that the President himself had presented a most hopeful view of the military prospects of the South.]

Continuing, Mr. Chambers said the whole matter hinged upon the simple question, "Are we approximating exhaustion?" He would lay it down as an undeniable fact, that our army was as large to-day, compared with that of the enemy, as at any time during the war. Taking both sides of the Mississippi, he believed that the two armies held the same ratio as they did at the beginning of the campaign. It was said by some that our army was diminished by death, by disease, and by desertion, but it had not suffered as much from these causes as the Yankee army. He confessed that desertions in our army had been great, but not half so great as in the Yankee army.

There were thousands of men at home from the non-execution of the laws, who should be in the army. The President has said, in his Macon speech, that two-thirds of the army were absent. This was the subject that should demand the attention of Congress, rather than to be made the plea for employing negroes as soldiers in our armies. The authorities must be made to know that when laws are passed by Congress they must be enforced and obeyed. Unless Congress correct the system of furloughs and enforce the laws we will not be able to drive back the enemy. There are 250,000 men at home subject to military duty under the present law, and he could prove it by the papers upon his desk, if it did not consume too much time. Yet gentlemen say we are sinking, and appeal to African troops to save us! They appeal to them to come and help us to secure our independence.

The President appeals to the sympathy of the negro. He had held out to him the promise of a home. But the Yankee said he would give him a home and the right of property. The President can offer him no motive which the enemy cannot easily counteract by offering him a higher one. To our offer of freedom they would offer freedom and a home in the South after our subjugation, as well as exemption from military service meanwhile.

How did gentlemen propose to fight negro troops? He hoped they did not propose to commingle them with our brave white soldiers. How would they fight them? Not by regiments; not by brigades; not by corps, but by companies. Place the negroes in the front; put a company here and a company there, and all mutual rivalry is lost by the interposition of this timid material, our line wavers and is swept away.

Mr. Chambers said he was ashamed to debate the question. All nature cries out against it. The negro race was ordained to slavery by the Almighty. Emancipation would be the destruction of our social and political system. God forbid that this Trojan horse should be introduced among us. The negro, said Mr. Chambers will not fight. All history shows this.

Mr. Simpson of South Carolina (*sotto voce*)—The Yankees make them fight.

Mr. Lester of Georgia—Not much.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky—*Fill them with whisky*, and they will fight.

It is not denied that the negro will fight, but will he fight well enough to resist the Yankee armies? The negro cannot be made a good soldier. The law of his race is against it. Of great simplicity, of disposition tractable, prone to obedience, and highly imitative, he may be easily drilled; but timid, averse to effort, without ambition, he has no soldierly quality. Being adapted by nature to Slavery, as he makes the best of slaves, he must needs make the worst of soldiers. He could recollect no instance in the war of '76 where negro troops were used in regular organization and regular battle, except the battalion of slaves which Lord Dunmore brought into the field near Norfolk against the Virginia militia, and in that affair, as we are told by the historian Botta, they "acted shabbily, and saved themselves by flight."

When, in 1793, the English landed on the island of Saint Domingo, they found it defended by over twenty thousand troops, chiefly mulattoes and negroes, but with less than one thousand men captured several important strongholds, and with less than two thousand finally seized upon Port au Prince, the capital of the island. The French authorities, in their extremity, offered freedom to the slaves—over four hundred thousand in number—on condition of military service for the occasion, in defense of their homes, as we would say, yet only six thousand availed themselves of the offer, although these slaves were still bloody from the insurrection of 1790. They referred Slavery to military service.

So, in the beginning of this war, the negro escaped at every opportunity to our enemies, to avoid work; but since the system of negro conscription has been adopted by the United States Government, he now remains with us, true to the instincts of his race. It is not slavery he desires to avoid; it is work in any form, but especially work in the form of dangerous service. This Government possessed the war power originally possessed by all the people of the several States. With wise design they have delegated the whole, with little or no reservation. It is not too much to say that not the Czar of Russia—not even Peter the Great, whose despotism was restrained by no traditions and alarmed by no fears—could have brought into the field so promptly and thoroughly the entire war power of the several States in defense of the rights of the States.

For this purpose the first gun at Fort Sumter summoned them to arms; they will again fly to arms in the same sacred cause, whenever and by whomsoever menaced. When the last man shall have sunk in his tracks, when the last steed shall have fallen beneath his rider, and the last morsel of food shall have vanished from the land, then, and not till then, will the war power of this Government be exhausted.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, said he was opposed to the employment of negroes as soldiers under any circumstances. He was opposed to it because it was a confession of weakness to the enemy. He was opposed to it because he thought it would end in abolition. He was opposed to it because it was degrading to our men. He believed that the right place for Cuffee was in the cornfield.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, the House went into secret session to consider a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The Great Moral Results of the Late National Election.

Gen. Grant, in a recent dispatch to the Secretary of War, desires him to congratulate the President for "the double victory" secured in the late national election, and says: "The election, having passed off quietly—no bloodshed or riot throughout the land—is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it." The double victory thus expressed signifies a victory over the enemies of the Union at home and a victory over our enemies abroad. The same idea was the leading feature of the profound little speech of the President himself to the mass meeting gathered the other evening in front of the White House to congratulate him on his re-election. In that speech he says that the issue of this late exciting political contest "has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war;" that "until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility;" that the experiment "shows how sound and how strong we still are;" that "it shows that even among the candidates of the same party he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason can receive most of the people's votes."

In these comprehensive views of the President and our General-in-Chief there is a volume of instruction for the historian and political philosopher. How is it that in the midst of this great civil war in the South, and the fiercest political excitements in the North, President Lincoln, through the quietest and most orderly election, has secured one of the most signal political triumphs in the records of human history?

ACTION BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Captain Winslow's Official Report.

U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE, ENGLISH CHANNEL, July 30, 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the Kearsarge and Alabama: On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with little sea, the position of the Kearsarge at 10 o'clock was near the buoy which makes the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the Alabama was discovered coming out of the western entrance accompanied by the Couronne (iron-clad). I had, in an interview with the Admiral, assured him, in the event of an action occurring with the Alabama, that the positions of the ships should be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction.

Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the Alabama so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward and cleared for action, with the battery pivoted to starboard.

Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the Kearsarge was turned short round and the ship steered directly for the Alabama, my purpose being to run her down, or if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her. Hardly had the Kearsarge come round before the Alabama sheered, presented her starboard battery and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, he opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and along side of us.

Immediately I ordered more speed, but in two minutes the Alabama had loaded and again and fired another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us excepting in rigging. We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside, nearly raking as it was, would prove disastrous. According I ordered the Kearsarge sheered and opened on the Alabama.

The positions of the vessels was now broadside to broadside, but it was soon apparent that Capt. Semmes did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest, after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the Alabama and rake, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and, as a consequence, the Alabama was forced, with a full head of steam, into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this maneuver was such that, at the last of the action, when the Alabama would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore; and had the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would, no doubt, have been reached.

The firing of the Alabama from the first was rapid and wild; toward the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against rapid firing without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water line, and clear the deck with the lighter ones, was fully observed. I had endeavored with a port helm to close in with the Alabama, but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape; this was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our arms was telling fearfully on the Alabama, and on the seventh rotation on the circular track she winded, setting fore trysail and two jibs, with head in shore.

Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us with only two guns bearing, not having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift over but one. I saw now that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns, well directed, brought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether they had been hauled down or shot away, but a white flag having been displayed over the stern, followed by two guns fired to leeward, our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the Kearsarge was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking.

The white flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside and told us that the ship had surrendered and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the Alabama went down, her mainmast, which had received a shot, breaking near the head, as she sunk, and her bow rising high out of the water as her stern rapidly settled. The fire of the Alabama, although it is stated she discharged 370 or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the Kearsarge. Some thirteen or fourteen of these had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the waste and rigging.

The casualties were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. Two shots came through the ports in which the 32's were placed, with men thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side, yet no one was hit, the captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as it was supposed. The fire of the Kearsarge, although only 173 projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoners' account, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men, and disabled the gun; another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocked up the engine room; and Captain Semmes states, shot and shell had taken effect in the side of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualties on the Alabama, no correct account can be given. 115 persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is known that the Alabama carried a crew, officers and men, of about 150 into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern Ocean, her complement was about 170, but desertions had reduced this complement.

The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenant (Sinclair) who joined her at Cherbourg.

The Alabama had been five days in preparation. She had taken in 350 tons of coal, which brought her down in the water. The Kearsarge had only 120 tons in, but as an offset to this her sheet chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers. The number of the crew of the Kearsarge, including officers and sick men, was 163, and her battery numbered seven guns: Two 11-inch, one 30-pounder rifle, and four light 32-pounder guns.

The battery of the Alabama numbered eight guns; One heavy 68 of 900 lbs, one 110-pounder rifle, and six heavey 32-pounder guns.

In the engagement the Alabama fought seven guns and the Kearsarge five, both exercising the starboard battery until the Alabama winded, using her port battery, with one gun and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I inclose a diagram showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
(Signed) JNO. WINSLOW, Captain.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

The Oldest Voter in the United States.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

LINESVILLE, Nov. 9, 1864.

Yesterday, Seth Marvin, of Conneaut township, Crawford Co., Pa., being one hundred and five years old, voted the Union Electoral Ticket, always heretofore having voted the Democratic ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election ever held, except that of Washington's first term; he was in the battle of Monmouth in the Revolution, and retains all his faculties except his sight. On June 10, 1863, the writer of this called at his residence. He said he was 103 or 104 on that day. He wished me to put his name on the roll (as I was then enrolling officer), and also put down that he was at the battle of Monmouth, and then had ten grandsons in the Union army. I put these things on the roll, and they were copied and sent up to Harrisburg and Washington.

D. S.

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1865. PROSPECTUS. 1865.

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The great Union party has just achieved the most glorious and important triumph in the history of our nation in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. The destiny of our beloved country will be entrusted to well tried and pure statesmen. These coming four years will make more history than was ever allotted to any like period. Its more striking features will embrace the crushing of the rebellion, by the power of the sword, the restoration of the Union, and the freedom of every slave that treads American soil. For these measures the people have declared in thunder tones, and their emphatic voice will be obeyed. While these great events are transpiring, no man—poor or rich—can afford to do without a newspaper. It is as necessary as the daily bread.

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PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION,
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL
PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN
AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE
NO RIGHT UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION, UNTIL
THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is established over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backward. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and murder. Too much precious blood and valuable treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and shortest road to enduring peace is straightforward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the Republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have an abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy. During the last year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the Union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and cruel war."

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, made up in the West, and devoted to Western interests. It discusses every subject of interest to Western men—religious, moral, political, commercial and financial. No Western merchant, banker, farmer, mechanic, drover or manufacturer can study his own interest and do without it. No farmer should sell a bushell of wheat, corn, oats, or a pound of beef or pork without reading the TRIBUNE. No merchant should sell his goods without reading the TRIBUNE; no manufacturer his wares; no mechanic the product of his hands, without first consulting its well-filled columns. It is in every respect

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first-class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS of the War, with the general news of the day.
2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND Special Correspondence containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational or Miscellaneous.
4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, Important Speeches and Documents.
5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP Reviews and Pleasant Miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper, and the great increase in the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the TRIBUNE can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers (6 months $1.25)	$ 2.50
" To clubs of 10 copies	20.00
" To clubs of 21 copies	40.00
Tri-weekly, single subscribers	6.00
Daily TRIBUNE, for one year	12.00
" Six months	6.00
" Three months	3.00

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after the club has been raised.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $200,000.
No. 30 LASALLE STREET.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL, paid in - - - - $600,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Medicinal.

CATARRH.

DR. R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH REMEDY!
AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.

For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save DR. GOODALE'S REMEDY will break it up, radically destroying the principles of disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse.

No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction.

It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Send a stamp for DR. GOODALE'S NEW PAMPHLET ON CATARRH, its perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure. Information of priceless value—send or call at once. NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, New York. Sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Coal and Pig Iron.

ROGERS & CO.,
Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,
Have for sale in lots to suit,

300 Tons	"A No. 1"	UNION IRON.
200 "	B No. 1	UNION IRON.
200 "	No. 1	SCOTCH IRON.
50 "	No. 1	PRATT IRON.
50 "	No. 1	POKEEPSIE IRON.
100 "	No. 2	OHIO IRON.

Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing. Post Office Drawer, 5815.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT HASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 12 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and embrace portions of those well known localities, the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms, and other improved and valuable working territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, ... and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them. Address the Company, P. O. Box 5098, New York.

Beware of It.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask always for the genuine. WILLIAM MANN, 43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'
SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that is, a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILIS and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the disease from the system.

This destructive disease, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be consigned to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence while life lasted, is as readily cured by THIS—ITS ONLY TRUE REMEDY—as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease.

SYPHILIS is characterised by three distinct STAGES ... [illegible]

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGES of Syphilis ... [illegible] "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Soap, Sponge and Lint.

Price per package, $5.00.

THE SECONDARY STAGE ... [illegible]

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE ... [illegible]

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY ... [illegible]

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS, or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO's Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS' Three Minute Salve.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE, when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cts. per bottle.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison st., near the Post Office, Chicago.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, November 26, 1864, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops in the Department of the Tennessee and Arkansas, drawing their supplies from the Mississippi River, (the troops at Cairo, Paducah, Fort Smith and those supplies from those points, excepted.)

Bids will also be received for furnishing all the troops on, or operating from the Mississippi River, between Cairo and the mouth of the river.

The contracts to commence January 1st, 1865, and to be in force for four months. Said beef to be of steers (not bulls, stags, heifers or cows,) not less than three years old, and none to weigh when slaughtered less than nine hundred pounds. The average weight to be not less than ten hundred.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef under the contract shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint; and of the hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

The beef to be delivered at such times, in such places, and in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief Commissaries of the Departments, the Commissary of an army or command in the field, or at posts and camps, or by other competent authority.

The United States reserves the right to slaughter for the use of troops, such cattle as may be seized or captured as contraband of war.

The bids will state the price per net pound at which the beef will be furnished, the United States furnishing the water transportation from St. Louis and points south thereof to the main Subsistence Depots in the Department on navigable streams, and railroad transportation on roads controlled by the Government, when practicable. Also, the price per net pound, the contractor furnishing all transportation.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or all their contracts, from disloyal persons, those interested in more than one bid, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

Neither contractors or their agents will be allowed to engage in any speculations in the enemy's country nor sell beef to private parties without due authority.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, in form annexed. The responsibility of the guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The name of the firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

I, ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States, Beef, ... [illegible] ... cents per pound net weight, the Government furnishing water and railroad transportation as indicated in the advertisement when practicable; or I will furnish the same, assuming all transportation at —— cents per pound net weight.

I enclose herewith my affidavit that I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in any bid offered, except the one to which I have subscribed my name.

Signed,

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should this contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

Signed,

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Bids must be made in duplicate, to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to Col. T. J. Haines, A. D. C. and Commissary of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

T. J. HAINES, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

Indianapolis Journal, Ohio State Journal, and Cincinnati Gazette, please copy until November 26th, and send bill to Col. Haines.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, November 7th, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, for supplying, for use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS, PRIME MESS, or CLEAR ... [illegible]

The Pork and Beef to be received at each Inspection ... [illegible]

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS ... [illegible]

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions of the advertisement ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

Payment will be made in currency, ... [illegible]

A. P. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

Helmbold's Extract.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1847 the writer of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last fifteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public are the Extract Buchu and his Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of Druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of the same, and one table-spoonful added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations. These persons advertise. I am compelled so to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and those made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors are, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How few of the many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business entirely bankrupt; look back fifty years, and how few have been successful; ask THE REASON of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as the medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one is a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one is a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one is a Purgative for all.

Just so much as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that

GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

In conclusion I wish to say and also to have distinctly understood, that I could not labor and would not give my undivided attention to my preparations but for the confidence I have in them, knowing of no prescription or medicine equal to them in all or any of the diseases for which they are prescribed. The remedies are used in diseases to which any person may be liable, in either sex. Bed Wetting in children and diseases arising from various causes, such as change of water, climate, strains, bruises, over exertion in confinement, and decline or change of life—occurring to persons from 18 to 25 and from 45 to 60—complaints incident to females, &c. They will do, as I say in such cases as recommended, from whatever cause originating. As before remarked, my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic; my Extract Sarsaparilla a Blood Purifier. I will willingly pay ($5,000) Five Thousand Dollars each for better remedies. With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated.

I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,
Their humble servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1863.

Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealings. Commencing in a small way, his article must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him we can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really, to our long business experience as an advertising medium, have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 20, 1863.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 200 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He regulates his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysis.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEVERS & TATE.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons and be convinced. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark and Iron.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
—AND—
Improved Rose Wash,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make Disease, enriching the blood and

BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure—In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In those use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions, the Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restriction, avoiding fatty and rich unwholesome food, and stimulating drinks. In recent cases a cure is effected in an astonishing short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I can guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

THE CITY.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Meeting of Delegates from the Different Schools in Cook County—Reports of Progress—Interesting Discussions.

Yesterday morning the first session of the Convention of the Cook County Sabbath School Union was held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street—it was largely attended. On motion Rev. G. L. Wren was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. M. F. Rockwell temporary Secretary. The hymn commencing "Come thou fount of every blessing," was then sung by the meeting, after which a few verses from the 3d chapter of First Epistle of John, were read by the Chair, who concluded with an invocation to the Throne of Grace, supplicating Divine blessing upon the deliberations of the brethren.

The remainder of the first half hour was spent in further devotional exercises, after which the regular business of the session commenced by the appointment of D. L. Mears Moody, B. F. Jacobs, and L. Truax, as a committee to effect a permanent organization. During the interval occupied by the deliberations of the committee, short addresses were delivered, on the importance of Sabbath School labors, by the chair and other gentlemen present.

The Committee on Organization reported the following nominations:

President—E. S. Wells, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Rev. J. H. Vincent and Rev. G. L. Wren.

Secretaries—Messrs. A. H. Campbell and S. Johnson.

Treasurer—F. M. Rockwell, Esq.

Upon motion, the report was received and adopted.

Mr. Wells briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He trusted that their deliberations would prove of great benefit to the whole Sabbath School enterprise of the country. Let them narrate their experiences and comfort each other by dwelling upon the success of their efforts.

The programme of exercises as published in the TRIBUNE was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Campbell.

Upon motion, the programme was adopted.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs moved that a Committee on Enrollment and Entertainment of Delegates be appointed, as also one on Resolutions.

The motion was carried unanimously and the committees appointed by the Chair as follows:

Committee on Enrollment and Entertainment.—Messrs. B. L. Moody, E. C. Wilder, and L. Truax.

On Resolutions.—Messrs. L. Truax, T. M. Hibbard, and N. D. Williamson.

Reports on the general condition of various Sabbath-Schools throughout the city and county—the interest manifested by the pupils in the instructions of their teachers, and the success of the teachers in their labors for the good cause, were next received from delegates present. The reports indicated a growing increase in the prosperity of Sabbath-school enterprises throughout the county, and spoke well for the energy of the teachers, who throughout all discouraging circumstances have continued steadfast in their labors until now all can report hopeful success.

At a few minutes to twelve o'clock the meeting adjourned until two in the afternoon, in order to enable the delegates to attend the noon prayer meeting held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon pursuant to adjournment the convention re-assembled in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian church, the President E. S. Wells, Esq., in the chair.

In accordance with the adopted programme, the first half hour of the session was spent in devotional exercises, which were conducted by the chair and other delegates.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The next business in order was the reception of reports on the condition and prospects of Sabbath Schools which had not been heard from in the morning; from the Superintendents of the schools or teachers from them. As in the morning, the reports were of a very satisfactory character, and reflected great credit upon those who are laboring to attain the welfare of the little ones.

An interesting feature of this part of the proceedings was the report of the colored pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, giving the condition of the school attached to his charge. He reported the school to be in a flourishing condition, and that considerable interest was manifested in the work, by both teachers and scholars.

Rev. W. B. Trux, agent of the American Bible Society, in a short address urged his hearers to labor throughout the country to sow the good seed. The difficulties to be met with outside the city were many and various. The destitution in the country towns was far greater than that existing in the city, consequently it was more difficult to get the children to attend Sabbath Schools. In the twenty-nine townships in Cook county outside of the city, there are 64 Sabbath Schools, 15 of which have been organized since last spring. These schools contain 2,715 scholars, but in those towns there are 8,200 children in the common schools, so that 5,484 young ones attend no school on the Sabbath day. The number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years in these townships is 15,962, of which number 9,967 do not attend school leaving the number of attendants less than one in four. Another point the speaker alluded to was the fact that in the 175 school districts, in 47 the Bible is never read to the scholars. He concluded by urging his hearers to practice perseverance and prayer, to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the neglected little ones in their own localities.

The first subject for discussion "Is it the duty of Adult members of our churches to attend Sabbath Schools," was then introduced.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs was in favor of the proposition, and thought that all members of the congregation should attend the schools, as scholars, if not as teachers. The influence which the attendance of adult members would exert upon the younger scholars in the school would be most beneficial. There would be a greater attendance of children if older persons would only come with them, for at present one of the chief difficulties to be overcome is the retaining of young persons, ranging in age from 15 to 17, at the Sabbath School, as the belief is so prevalent, that the institution is only for children and not for adults. Were adults to attend regularly they would not only exercise a good example upon others, but would add to their own knowledge, and materially diminish the film of ignorance which exists among so many of the older members of churches.

Mr. Hathaway coincided with the remarks of the last speaker. He knew there was room for every member of a church in the Sabbath school, and urged upon adults the duty which devolved upon them to appear there.

Mr. Jackson contended that it was much the duty of men and women to attend the nursery of the church, the Sabbath school, as it was to attend the church itself. He thought that as people grew older and drew nearer to heaven, the feeling should be stronger within them to lead others in the same good path.

Mr. Moody and Mr. Pettibone gave examples of the good effects arising from parents accompanying children.

Mr. Libbert referred to the practice universally observed in Wales, where all attendants of the church, men, women and children, appeared regularly at the schools on Sabbath afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Wren thought that old people especially, should attend Sunday school more than any other class, for in the days of their youth Sabbath schools were not known, so that such people had no opportunities for improvement in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

Mr. Stanley earnestly urged the importance of the adult members of the church leading their children to the Sabbath school, and remaining with them during the exercises. If parents would only attend, the little ones would be sure to follow.

Mr. Perkins thought that some improvement was necessary in the management of Sabbath Schools. Too frequently the whole school was addressed in terms only applicable to very young children. Such a course will certainly drive away the older ones.

The meeting then joined in singing the hymn commencing "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

The second subject for discussion—"Primary Departments—How best Conducted"—was then introduced.

Mr. Porter, in opening the subject, believed that a warm-hearted, christian woman can conduct a class of fifty or sixty little ones without any regulations better than in any other manner. Though in classes where a larger number of pupils were retained, order and system was necessary. The infant department should be separated from every other branch of the school, and must be conducted in an earnest, simple manner.

Mr. Wilson supported systematic management of infant schools. A Sabbath school conducted on the principle practiced in our public schools, has been suggested, and where tested has answered every purpose excellently.

Mr. Perkins, Rev. Mr. Wren, Mr. King and other gentlemen followed, urging the advisability of properly looking after the Primary Department of Sabbath schools, and cause the little ones to feel an interest in the subject. Mr. Wren differed from Mr. Porter in one particular; as he believed in having the infant classes in the main school room, or so near it that the moral influence it ever exerts can be felt by all the older classes.

The meeting then adjourned until half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At half-past seven, pursuant to adjournment, the convention came to order, Rev. Mr. Hill, of Thornton, in the chair.

The first half hour as before, was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by several delegates present, after which Rev. J. H. Vincent, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was introduced by the President, E. S. Wells, Esq., to deliver the essay which would form the basis of discussion for the evening.

Mr. Vincent said that the theme he had chosen for his address was the Northwestern Sabbath School Training Class. He commenced by urging the necessity of laboring with an aim to spiritual results in classes for the young, and not leave all good results to be brought about by God's unsought spirit, for while to ignore God's action is to bring about Atheism, to ignore human labors will surely give birth to fanaticism.

In their labors they must study method and appeal to the intellect as well as the heart. All truth is God's, and teachers in universities and public schools are God's ambassadors to the young. The Sabbath school teacher has another branch to teach before the minds of his pupils. They have to deal with ethics with the spiritual. Like the true scientific professor exhibits the presence of God in nature, the Sabbath school teacher must show His presence in grace. The professor leads the young mind into the outer courts of the cosmos, it lies with the laborer in the Sabbath vineyard to escort the student through the golden gates into the realms of bliss behind. Sabbath school teachers, therefore require to learn and study. Piety must be an essential property of their nature, but besides, the cultivation of this true grace, they must give some time to the cultivation of the intellect, the increase of mental culture. Teachers should in all seasons aim to increase their stock of knowledge, for by so doing they will increase the prospects of success of their efforts. The teacher who glances for a moment into a biblical commentary, and then, not himself understanding the subject, attempting to explain it for thirty minutes to his pupils may well complain of the failure of his efforts. What is required continued the speaker, is to hold up the importance of instituting a teachers class, a normal permanent organized class in which teachers could acquire proper training. Such an association could command the vast power of the pulpit and lecture hall, and in a short time would exercise a power and influence which would be felt all over the Northwest. An institute of this kind could be readily formed in some centrally-situated rooms in a large city like Chicago. It could possess all the standard commentaries, works and charts necessary to an accumulation of Biblical knowledge, and while the regular attending members would reside in the vicinity, teachers from the country could at every opportunity visit it, and gain knowledge which would be true power. The plan was not a new one. It had been inaugurated in the Old Bailey, London, England, and had proved to be of great and lasting success. Mr. Vincent concluded by an eloquent appeal to his hearers to aim high in their ambitions, neglect nothing, because it seemed too difficult, when trusting in God for His blessing they would confer a lasting good upon all who experienced their instructions.

We have only room for the above very brief synopsis of the address. It was a masterly effort, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The hymn commencing "Sow in the morn thy seed," was then sung by the meeting.

Rev. W. W. Evarts, D. D., supported the plan of a regularly organized Central Sabbath School Teachers' Institute. As in the Army and Navy, the instruction to the men was not given in every [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

the work of Sabbath School teaching, and the necessity for an increase in the intellectual culture of those who devoted their time to win souls from earth and earthly pursuits.

Mr. Foster, of Blue Island, while he acknowledged the necessity of intelligence in the teachers, trusted they would not ignore the simplicity of religious truths, which can be appreciated and taught by all whose hearts are only actuated by feelings of true piety. There is a grand power which will work successfully, though refined culture may not be possessed by the teacher.

Mr. Lippard believed that the best education a teacher could receive would be from a diligent search of the Scriptures. Still, intellectual culture was not to be neglected, and he thought a Teachers' Normal Institute would be a blessing. Knowledge would not prove to be antagonistic to simplicity, for it takes much knowledge to learn to make things appear in a simple, plain manner.

Mr. S. Skinner, Mr. D. L. Moody, and other gentlemen continued the discussion, all feeling that a regularly organized union of teachers, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, would prove very beneficial in its results.

After singing and prayer, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION.

Lecture at Bryan Hall by Edmund Kirke—Our Last Day in Dixie—Narrative of Mr. Gilmore's and Col. Jaques' Experiences—Libby Prison—Their Object in Visiting Richmond.

A very small but interested audience assembled in Bryan Hall, last evening, to listen to a lecture by J. R. Gilmore, better known as Edmund Kirke, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association. The subject of this lecture was announced in the public prints as "Jeff. Davis and Richmond During the Seige," but, for some reason, Mr. Gilmore concluded to deliver that which had been announced for this evening, "My Last Day in Dixie." The narrative style of this lecture was not favorable to good delivery, but it was excellently read and appeared to give abundant satisfaction. We give the main features of his story, so far as they have public interest, without an attempt at the colloquial passages with which it abounded. These last were so dependent upon intonation and so marked with peculiarities of Southern pronunciation that it would be impossible to give them effectively.

Mr. Gilmore said that in the good old times that prevailed before the war, people were accustomed to make their journeys unheralded and unannounced; but in these latter times no such good fortune attended the traveller. When he and Col. Jaques went to Richmond, everybody was informed of the journey and everybody was anxious to know why it was undertaken.

He briefly recounted so many of the circumstances of that visit as have already been published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and then took up the narrative:

He said that it was 11 o'clock at night when they left the rebel President and Secretary Benjamin, and arm in arm with the rebel Col. Ould, wended their way to the fourth story of the Spottswood House, in Richmond. Col. Ould accompanied them to their room, where they found the guard who had waited and watched for their coming soundly sleeping. As they parted with the rebel official, they told him they should shake the sacred soil from off their feet, on the morrow, at 10 o'clock, and he said the ambulance should be at the door punctually.

They then followed the example of their guard and slept soundly. A little after 2 o'clock the speaker was awakened by loud cries of "murder," mingled with groans as if of a woman, and he quickly sprung to the floor and tried to awaken the Colonel and his guard. Failing in this, he seized a revolver and made the best of his way to the street, where he was soon halted by a sentinel who was keeping solitary vigil before the Spottswood. After some delay he prevailed upon the sentinel to accompany him to an alley, where upon the ground he discovered a white woman lying insensible, whom subsequent inquiries disclosed to have been outraged by a party of black fiends. This, the speaker said, was civilization under the reign of Jefferson the 1st. The speaker detailed at length a conversation had with the sentry, and said that he obtained from him information of incalculable value to the authorities, and which he would have given his right hand a few days afterwards to have been able honorably to reveal to Gen. Grant. He returned to his bed afterwards, and little after sunrise was awakened by the shouts of the newsboys as they cried along the streets the Richmond papers. The rebel authorities evidently distrusted the object of their visit, since it was not until late in the afternoon that Col. Ould announced to them that the ambulance which was to take them to the Union lines was at the door. It seems the rebel authorities had heard that on that day Gen. Grant was to make an attack upon Richmond, and this delay was to discover if Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jaques were privy to the design. They descended to the street, entered the ambulance and rolled through the streets of Richmond. These they found almost deserted, only negro women and disabled soldiers appeared therein.

They drove first to Libby Prison. Mr. Gilmore spoke of its external and internal appearance, and graphically described its dungeons and the rooms allotted to the prisoners. The guard consisted of a flaxen-haired boy of fifteen and an old man bent and decrepid with age. He asked Col. Ould, "How long, if Ben. Butler knew that Richmond was thus defended, would it be before he would capture it?" To this Col. Ould replied, "It would take many years to do it. Let him try." He described his interview with Major Turner, Keeper of the Prison, and characterized him as an obsequious fawning tyrant, a bully, and an unscrupulous villain. Following this came a tribute to the thousands of the best and bravest men that ever bore a musket, who had been left to rot and starve in that vile prison house, subjected to all the indignities that men of Major Turner's make know so well how to inflict.

When Mr. Gilmore visited Libby, there had been a general delivery, and thousands had been shipped to Andersonville. His soul sickened at the accumulation of horrors that distinguished this prison. He was shown by Major Turner the place where that "Yankee Devil, Straight, escaped." Turner said he was sorry as h—l, and he was compelled to place him in the "keeps" almost continually. These "keeps" were dungeons. While visiting the basement, he came across a spot of ground freshly dug, from which he was warned by a sentry. Upon inquiry he learned that here were buried large quantities of gunpowder, with which to blow up prison and prisoners in case of an attempt to rescue them.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of the day the head of the ambulance was turned towards the Union lines. The flag of truce brought out an officer to receive it, and in half an hour they were in the headquarters of Gen. Foster and enjoying his hospitality.

We give very nearly in the speaker's own language the concluding paragraphs of his lecture.

"Here ended our last day in Dixie, and here, perhaps, should end my lecture, but the election is over, and the time has come when I can explain my real purpose in seeking an interview with the rebel leader, and as such a revelation may relieve me in the minds of candid men, from some of the aspersions cast upon my motives by rebel sympathizers, I willingly make it. In making it, however, I wish to be understood as speaking only for myself. My companion, Colonel Jacques, while he fully shared in my motives and rightfully estimated the objects I sought to accomplish, had other, and, it may be, higher aims than I had.

No one in this audience is so young as not to remember that between the first of June and the first of August last a Peace Simoon swept over the country, throwing dust into the people's eyes and threatening to bury the nation in disunion. All at once the North grew tired of the war. It began to count the money and the blood it had cost, and to overlook the great principles for which it is waged. Men of all shades of political opinion—radical Republicans, as well as honest Democrats, began to cry out for concession, compromise, armistice—anything but disunion. To that, the honest men of the North would not consent, and I knew the South would not make peace without it. I knew that, because on the 15th of June Jeff Davis had said to a prominent man of the South, that he would separate only on the basis of Southern independence, and on the first of June that declaration had come direct from that gentleman to me. The people, therefore, were under a delusion—they were crying out for peace when there was no peace, where there could be no peace consistent with the interest and security of the country. The result of that delusion, were it not dispelled, would be that the Chicago Convention, or some other convention, would nominate a man pledged to peace, and willing to concede Southern independence, and on that tide of popular frenzy he would sail into the Presidency. Then the deluded people would learn, too late, that peace meant only disunion. They would learn it too late because power would then be in the hands of a peace Congress and a peace President, and it required no spirit of prophecy to predict what such an administration would do. It would make peace on the best terms it could get, and the best terms it could get would be disunion and Southern independence.

The peace epidemic could be stayed, and the consequent danger to the country averted, it seems to me, only by securing in a tangible form, and in *the presence of a reliable witness*, the ultimatum of the rebel President. That ultimatum spread far and wide, would convince every honest man at the North that war was the only road to lasting peace. To get that ultimatum, and give it to the four winds of heaven, were my principal objects in going to Richmond. I did not shut my eyes to the possibility of our visit leading to peace, nor my ears to the blessings a grateful nation would shower on us if it had such a result, but I did not expect these things.

I expected to be smeared from head to foot with Copperhead slime—to be called a knight errant, a seeker after notoriety, an abortive negotiator, and a meddlesome volunteer diplomatist; but I expected, also, if a Good Providence spared our lives, and my pen did not forget the English language, to be able to tell the North the truth, and I knew that the truth would stay the peace epidemic and kill the peace party. And by the blessing of God, and the help of the devil, it did do that. The devil helped, for he inspired Mr. Benjamin's official circular, and that forced home the bolt we had driven, and delivered the peace party into a million of fragments, every fragment now a good war man until the old flag shall float again all over the country.

If we accomplished this, our mountain did not bring forth a mouse, our "mission to Richmond" was not a failure.

It was a difficult enterprise. At the outset it seemed well nigh impossible to get access to Mr. Davis, but we finally did gain it, and we secured it without official aid. Mr. Lincoln did not assist us. He gave us a pass through the army lines, stated on what terms he would grant amnesty to the rebels, and said "Good bye, and Good luck to you," when we went away, and that was all he did.

It was also a hazardous enterprise—no holiday adventure—no pastime for boys; it was serious, sober, dangerous *work*, and work for *men*, for cool, earnest, determined men, who thought more of their object than of their lives, and who, for truth and their country, were ready to meet the prison or the scaffold.

If any one doubts this let him call to mind what we had to accomplish. We had to penetrate an enemy's lines, to enter a beseiged city, to tell home truths to the desperate, unscrupulous leaders of the foulest rebellion the world has ever known, and to draw from those leaders, deep, wary and adroit as they are, their real plans and purposes. And all this we had to do without official safeguard, while entirely in their power, and while known to be their earnest and active enemies. One false step, one unguarded word, one untoward event would have consigned us to Castle Thunder or the gallows. And will any one believe that men who undertook such work are mere lovers of adventure, or seek notoriety? If anyone does believe it, let him pardon me if I say that he knows little of human nature, and nothing of human history.

I am goaded to these remarks by the strictures of the Copperhead press, but I make them in no spirit of boasting. God forbid that I should boast of anything we did, for we did nothing. Union influences prompted us, unseen friends strengthened us, unseen powers were all about our way. We felt their presence as if they had been living men, and had we been atheists, our experience would have convinced us that there is a God, and that he means that all men, everywhere, shall be free.

NAVAL RECRUITING.—We are informed that recruiting for the navy is unusually brisk at the present time, over fifty having been mustered in by Capt. Harty last week. On Tuesday twenty men were recruited, and Capt. Harty shipped forty-two men to Cairo in one day. As the season for navigation draws to a close it is probable that the enlistments will multiply.

How many of these men are being credited to Cook county? Not one in twenty. They are being secured to the credit of other places just as they were before the recent draft. If we should have another draft in this county we shall lack just these men. Cannot some steps be taken to at least a fair share of them to our credit? We commend the subject to the Citizens' Committee at its meeting to-night.

A NEW FRUIT ESTABLISHMENT.—It will be gratifying to all lovers of good fruit to learn that Geo. S. Davis, the veteran strawberry grower, who has been doing business in the basement of No. 40 Dearborn street, will soon be ready for the public [illegible] ... [illegible] Clark and Randolph streets, Mr. Davis will permanently occupy the basement. Mr. Davis's long experience as a fruit grower is a sufficient warrant for the excellence of his stock. Give him a call.

PATRIOTIC JEFFERSON.

The Vegetable Procession Yesterday—A Noble Contribution to the Sanitary Commission.

The people sustain the soldiers. Ever since the commencement of the war the gallant boys in blue have known well that their every movement was anxiously watched by tens of thousands of loving ones at home, and that their needs were willingly supplied. The thought has cheered them on in camp, it has nerved their arms in the fight, it has consoled them in hospital. The "fire in the rear" has been one of burning, throbbing patriotic sympathy, which has welled up from the hearthstones of the North. Lately a more substantial, though not more practical evidence of support has been accorded. On the 8th of November a long, universal shout of sympathy was sent up from the North, which made the welkin ring; more than two millions of sturdy voters have rolled up a majority of half a million, each one telling that he sustains the soldier, while behind them has stood a loving, longer array of non-voters whose hearts beat equally in sympathy with them.

Filed through the streets of Chicago yesterday a procession of loyal farmers from the town of Jefferson in this county; another, and not among the least of the many practical demonstrations which our people here made, showing that their hearts are in the right place, and that they are willing to give of their substance to sustain that cause they love so well, and for which they have sent out so many of their sons to fight, perchance to die. About forty wagons, each heavily laden with farm products, followed the excellent band of the 15th Veteran Reserve Corps, on their way to the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, where their burdens were deposited without money and without price, a noble contribution to the gallant boys in the field, many of whom have gone forth from the firesides of the donors. Among the train were two wagon loads of hay, weighing each a ton, and not least, a pet lamb, reared and contributed by Miss Berbert, a girl of ten years old; it was a fine full-blooded animal, subsequently purchased by Mr. Bryan for $25, and found to be amply worth the money.

The contribution was a munificent one, from a township which only polled 222 votes at the recent election, but let it be remembered that exactly five out of every six of these were cast on the side of Union and Liberty. A people which can vote so well can also give nobly. Yet we were informed that had the weather been good, the donation would have been larger by at least one-third, the material being collected, but left behind because the wagons could not be made to convey it all along the bad roads. The balance will be brought in in a day or two. We understand that contributions would have been brought in from some other towns but for the same cause. The movement to aid the funds of the Commission by donations of vegetables was certainly not general, but was participated in by very many farmers all over the county.

The donors were invited to the Soldiers' Rest, where the ever ready and willing and working ladies had a dinner in waiting for them. They sat down to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," and did full justice to the eatables. The dinner being concluded, three cheers were given for the men of Jefferson, and E. B. McCagg, Esq., President of the Sanitary Commission, was introduced by T. B. Bryan, President of the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. McCragg thanked the donors heartily for the munificent gift they had brought, it was really a blessing in disguise, greater even than they themselves appreciated. Not one of them but would lay his head down on his pillow at night a happier man for the action. The quality of mercy was double, it blesses the recipient, and doubly blesses him who gives. But above all it was a mark of the life and strength and force of this nation. They were continually giving; who should say, in view of the taxation, of the suffering, of the sickness, of the other lamentable effects which war always entails, in view of the partial disintegration of society, when the people are thus willing to stand up and answer continually to their cry of "give, give, give," who should say that this was a money loving nation? It had been charged against the American people that they had no time to think of anything but the almighty dollar, but their increasing contributions proved the contrary. It was the history of all great contests that the supplying of the sanitary wants of a large army could not be carried out without aid from the people. The Government necessarily devoted its attention previously to the furnishing of munitions of war, and sanitary considerations could be with them but secondary. This fact was so apparent at the close of the first battle of Bull Run that the Commission was organized to supply the deficiency. After that battle men were brought into the fields, and street, wounded, sick and suffering, with no one to take care of them. To show the immense good which the Commission had done since its organization, we might mention that the British army in the Crimea, although comprising but about 25,000 men lost sixty per cent of its sick and wounded, while the loss in our armies was only two per cent. The Commission had found that not only the Sanitary condition of the camps required to be cared for, but also those diseases incident upon the aggregation of large bodies of men. Before they could realize the necessity of such work as the Commission had taken in hand, they must go into the hospital and see amputated arms and legs piled up as high as their heads, then go and see the neglected bodies of those who had suffered from shots in the head or body, hear the groans and witness their agony.

They could then appreciate the need for such labor. Then if they remembered how every hillock in the Southern country was covered with an hospital they would see the necessity for supplies. The Commission was sending off large quantities, but not more than one tenth of what was actually required. This must be their apology for the constant cry of "give give." It would be very pleasant to the members of the Commission to be able to intermit that cry, but they could not, they dared not. In view of the pressing needs of the suffering soldier, the Commission are obliged to call for even increased exertions. They thanked the people for what had been done in the past, for such noble contributions as he there saw before him, but it was not enough. He would that they should stint themselves if needed, omit one meal per day, go without dinner, even, if they could not otherwise aid the soldiers. He thanked them again, sincerely, heartily, earnestly, from the inmost depths of his soul, in the name of the Sanitary Commission and of the soldiers, for the work they had done.

T. B. Bryan, Esq., was then loudly called for. He was not willing to address them, because he thought they were anxious to go home. But he should never forget the good people of Jefferson; in fact they had been among his earliest acquaintances when he came into the county, and he learnt a good lesson from them, too; he got into a little difficulty in crossing a *big stream* (swollen by the rains), and on crying for help was told to help himself out. That was just what the people of this country must do. They must help themselves out of the present fiery trial; the present occasion showed him that the good people of Jefferson will understand the value of the maxim, and were not afraid of putting it in practice. Mr. Bryan then referred to the Soldiers' Rest, in which over one hundred thousand meals had been served since the building was erected. He paid a glowing eulogy to the ladies, who had worked with such zeal in behalf of the soldiers. He thanked the people for their liberal offering, and said Chicago would henceforth have reason to be proud of her. God bless all who, by such noble deeds, aid the cause we all love so well.

Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., was then introduced. He desired to thank them for their generosity, to express the joy they felt in meeting at such time and in such a cause the farmers of Jefferson and the boys in blue—and the right and left wings of the body politic. Jefferson had once said that cities were sores on the body politic; he said so because he recognized that the hope of a country lay in the men who tilled the soil. He had been out among the farmers and had advocated the claims of the Commission among them. He had found nowhere a clearer conception of the issues before us than among them. The blinding influences of commerce were not felt in the rural districts. The men who follow the plow have ample time while turning over the soil to turn over in their minds the question at issue and decide. You could scarcely visit a family in the country but it had given some member to the glorious cause, and he doubted not that this fact had much to do with their liberality on the present and other similar occasions when people had given the greater, they could easily give the less; he doubted not that every one of those donors had friends in the field.

Mr. Kimball, of Jefferson, followed in a few remarks, in the course of which he said that the chief contributors to that fund had been men of small means, who rented small farms. Many of these people had stinted themselves in order to be able to aid the soldier. Jefferson was always ready to do her duty.

Mr. Tregold, of Jefferson, followed. He thanked the ladies for their kindness, and spoke of the speedy termination of the war as the result of the late election.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for the people of Jefferson, amid music by the Band.

U. S. HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Second and Closing Day of the Annual Session.

The association opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Letters were read from Boston, Salem, and Concord, and several new members were elected. The following subjects for discussion at the next meeting were selected: Dysentery, Diphtheria, Frichnlac Disease, Caries, Vaccination, and Incarcerated Hernia.

On motion it was resolved to hold the next meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1865.

A number of topics were discussed, of no interest outside of the profession.

Several very important cases were reported as follows: Spinal Disease, by Dr. Kuechler; three cases of Hydatids, by Dr. Walker; a very interesting case of Tuomar Albus, cured in three months—after a year of Allopathic practice—by Dr. Zendor; several cases of female disease, by Dr. Jaeger; a case of Nama, which elicited great interest, by Dr. Kunge; Spinal Curvature, treated with high dilutions, by Dr. Ulrich; Chronic Lung Affections, by Patwasser; an interesting case of Corditis, by Dr. Kneipcke, and a number of other matters of practical interest.

A paper was read by Dr. Kneipcke, on Vaccination, which gave general satisfaction, and is to be continued.

Dr. Richter also read a paper on Social Infirmities, which received merited applause.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That this Association tenders to the reporters of the TRIBUNE and *Post* its best thanks for the many courtesies received during our session.

Resolved, That this Association is under many obligations to the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College for their kindness in tendering us their Lecture Room for our use during our two days session.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, in June next.

In the evening there was a festival, in which the German Physicians, the faculty of the College and other homœopathic physicians of the city participated. Toasts, speeches, wit, song and sentiment prevailed until a late hour.

THE CASE OF FRANCIS ADAMS, ESQ.—HIS RELEASE.—We are glad to learn that the charges against Francis Adams, Esq., our City Attorney of complicity in the design to make the raid on Camp Douglas, are considered to be so far untenable as to warrant his release from custody, conditionally upon his parole to report if called upon for examination. We are glad of it, as much for the sake of Mr. Adams himself as for the sake of the city, whose credit we would not willingly have had tarnished by the proof that one of its officers had been engaged in a league for its overthrow. Mr. Adams has called upon us, and from him we gather the following statement:

Mr. Adams was released upon the simple condition that if required by Colonel Sweet either in the capacity of witness or defendant, he would attend instanter on the summons. He had no knowledge of the intended raid on Camp Douglas, or of the belligerent character of the Order of "Sons of Liberty," though a member thereof in the first degree, joining it for political reasons, thinking it to be an association similar in its aim to the Invincible Club, and preferred to be on the inside of his party ring, rather than on the outside. He was not present at the meeting on the Sunday night preceding the election, though pressed to attend, as "important business" was on the carpet; this he, however, considered merely to mean the appointment of challengers at the polls, or similar matters, and declined to go. Heavers on his honor as a gentleman, that had he known of any treasonable project being on foot, he would have denounced the organization to the authorities. He did not know that there were any invaders in the city. He is willing to testify under oath that he had no knowledge of any treasonable design. The ground of his arrest was the knowledge that he was a member of the Order and the very natural supposition that being a city official, he was an active member. Mr. Adams states further that the treatment he received while at Camp Douglas was fair and gentlemanly, and that Colonel Sweet used no harshness or rudeness to him and that his thanks are due to Colonel Sweet for his behavior under the circumstances, he having done nothing more than what was his duty in the conduct of the investigation.

We would state further that the paragraph in the TRIBUNE narrating the arrest of Mr. Adams was written under the impression that he was perfectly intoxicated at the time of his arrest. We have since ascertained that he was not under the influence of liquor, and cheerfully make the *amende honorable*.

Pleasant Testimonials.

A few days since, on learning the intention of Mrs. Cassie Matteson to leave our city for California, her home friends presented her with an elegant and elaborate watch chain, procured from the well known establishment of Giles Bros., with which, over the signatures of the ladies and gentlemen comprising the household where she boards, was the following note:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1864.

MRS. CASSIE MATTESON:

Dear Madam and Friend: With the fall of the leaf you follow the song-birds to a milder clime, but you will find no warmer hearts yonder than you leave behind you here. A few of them join in a conspiracy to make you prisoner with a *golden chain*. Will you accept the bonds and forgive the tyranny? Let us ask you to see in the united links an emblem of the kind and gentle memories with which you are made fast to all our hearts. Let us ask you to discover in the wrought and burnished gold, our bright hopes and truest wishes for your future in that far off city by the sea; that you may find indeed a "Golden Gate" into a better land, where the bitter plant regret shall never grow, and where there shall not be one note lost from the sweet harmony of life.

Accept the gift, and with it the heart's desire that no bonds more cruel may ever be laid upon you, and the wish that you will sometimes remember those you are leaving, and that thus, even in your wanderings across the continent, you may wear that lengthened chain which shall tenderly link a brilliant, happy future with an unforgotten past.

It gives me pleasure to state in this connection, that the farewell concert complimentary to Mrs. Matteson, which takes place to-morrow evening at Bryan Hall, will be a most brilliant success. The demand for seats is such, that large premiums are being offered for some of the more desirable ones, and nearly all the seats in the Hall are already reserved. Messrs. Root & Cady's store, where the tickets and reserved seats are being sold, has presented a busy scene for a few days past. The programme for the concert is very attractive and as follows:

1. Duo, Piano, Overture Semiramide.....Rossini.
   Miss De Pelgrom and Mr. Baumbach.
2. Quartette, "Ecco quel fiero istante".....Costa.
   Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Matteson, Messrs Seavernes and Lumbard.
3. Mazurka Brillante, "La belle Jardinière,".....Ch. De Barbiere.
   Miss Main.
4. Waltz, "La Stella".....L. Arditi.
   Mrs. Matteson.
5. Song: "The Wanderer".....Schubert.
   Mr. Lumbard.
6. Duo, Violin and Piano.....De Beriot & Osborn.
   Mr. Lewis and Miss de Pelgrom.

Part Second.

1. Duo, "Guarde Bianca".....Campana.
   Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Matteson.
2. Solo, Piano.
   Miss De Pelgrom.
3. Aria from Stabat Mater, "Cujus animam.".....Rossini.
   Mr. Seaverns.
4. Cavatina, from "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti
   "Perche non ho del vento."
   Mrs. Miller.
5. Song, "When the quiet Moon is beaming (by request).....Schondorf.
   Mrs. Matteson.
6. Quartette from Martha, "Good Night".Flotow.
   Miss Main, Mrs. Matteson, Messrs. Seaverns and Lumbard.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—A meeting of the newly elected board of managers of the Old Ladies' Home was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—B. W. Raymond.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. George D. Cummins, Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts, Rev. Prof. Fiske, Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder, Rev. Robert Collyer and J. Y. Scammon.

Treasurer—Mark Kimball.

Secretary—A. H. Campbell.

Committee on Supplies—Mrs. B. W. Raymond, Mrs. E. V. Robbins, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolles, Mrs. A. G. Van Schaick and Mrs. J. L. Reynolds.

Committee on Admissions—Mrs. S. R. Ball, Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mrs. A. T. Hall, Mrs. Thomas Kent and Mrs. J. D. Decreet.

A communication from Miss Hattie Sanger, Secretary, inclosing $250.00, was then read by the Secretary, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Ryder, the thanks of the Board were ordered to be presented to the nine young ladies for so acceptable a donation, and that the communication from Miss Sanger, together with the reply of the Secretary be published. After which the Board adjourned. The correspondence is as follows:

MRS. RAYMOND:—Enclosed you will find $250, which you will please accept for the Old Ladies' Home. This sum has been realized from the sale of an Afghan, made by nine young ladies of Chicago, who feel that they can not donate it to a more worthy cause.

Fifty dollars we propose to donate to the Institution; the rest of the money being held in reserve for the purposes of giving any two old ladies homes who may hereafter apply. Respectfully,

HATTIE SANGER, Secretary.

Misses Burton, Foster, Rice, Arnold, Bross, Stewart, Mitchell, Nowlin, and Sanger.

Miss HATTIE SANGER, Secretary, &c.:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home, held this day your welcome note of the 5th inst., with its liberal donation of the sum of $250, realized from the sale of an Afghan, manufactured by yourself and eight other young ladies whom you represent, was presented to the Secretary by Mrs. Raymond.

In behalf of the Board, I am authorized and directed to return our sincere thanks for the fine testimonial so thoughtfully proffered to the deserving charity which we represent.

That you may each, in the true spirit of the great examplar of charity, feel that "it is more blessed to give than receive," and by a life devoted to good works, reap that sure reward, an inward consciousness of well doing, is the earnest wish of the members of this Board.

Whenever two deserving old ladies shall apply for pleasant homes, the reserve fund shall be appropriated in accordance with your direction.

By order of the Board.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

To Misses Burton, Foster, Rice, Arnold, Bross, Stewart, Mitchell, Nowlin, and Sanger, through Miss Hattie Sanger, Secretary.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—A meeting was called yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, to enlist the ladies in behalf of a soldiers' dinner for our boys in Camp Douglas, the Marine and Desmarres Hospitals. It was agreed to appeal to the public for three hundred turkeys, three barrels cranberries and ten barrels apples, besides some cakes and pies. Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Post Chaplain, and Mr. B. F. Jacobs, of the Christian Commission, will be aided by a committee of ladies to cheer the boys for their late arduous duties, with a real home dinner next Thursday. An adjourned meeting is called for this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

MILITARY ITEMS.—A detachment of the 45th regiment of Wisconsin infantry, consisting of one hundred and sixty men, under command of Capt. J. Leison, arrived at the Rest yesterday morning, *en route* for Nashville.

Seventeen men in command of Lieut. J. B. Collins, passed through the city yesterday on their return to Madison, having been to Nashville in charge of conscripts.

Capt. Charlton of the 24th Wisconsin infantry, and fourteen men, on their way to New Orleans, were entertained at the Rest last evening.

Over one hundred furloughed soldiers, most of them returning to their regiments, have experienced the hospitalities of the Soldiers' Rest during the last twenty-four hours.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—The usual services in this church, which have been suspended for several months, by reason of its removal and refitting, will be resumed next Sunday, the 20th inst. The church has been removed from its old location, on Oak street, to the corner of Lasalle and Maple streets, newly roofed, painted, and frescoed in a very elaborate manner. Gas fixtures of an entirely new and unique style have also been introduced, and other changes made. The church now presents a beautiful appearance, and has an air of neatness and comfort but rarely excelled.

SKEDADDLERS.—The city is full of runaways who have fled from other localities to this city to avoid the draft. It is reported that there are here one hundred from Milwaukee alone. A Deputy Provost Marshal from the Milwaukee District came to Chicago on Wednesday, and yesterday succeeded in capturing four of the deserting conscripts. They were taken back in irons, and will, doubtless, yet have an opportunity of serving their country.

BITTEN BY A VICIOUS DOG.—A little girl named Ellen McKee was, on Tuesday last, bitten by a ferocious dog belonging to a Mr. James Campbell. Her arm was badly lacerated and her clothes torn to ribbons. Mr. Campbell was arrested, and in the Police Court, yesterday, was fined $25 for keeping the animal, with an additional $25 for every twenty-four hours the dog is permitted to live.

LARCENY.—Ann Ryan, a servant girl employed at the boarding house, No. 5 River street, was a day or two since caught in the act of stealing a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel from her employer. She was yesterday examined in the Police Court, and held to appear at the Recorder's Court, bail being fixed at $300.

PATRIOTIC GLEE BOOK.—Have you seen it? Just the thing for the fireside at home or in camp is "The Patriotic Glee Book" is just issued by H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, and is a book which should be in the hands of everybody. It contains over forty soul stirring pieces of music for the voice, with accompaniments for piano or melodeon. Get it.

ROBBERY.—A drover—name unknown—brought a herd of cattle into Chicago, and after realizing, proceeded to the Central station, on his way homeward. He accosted two men on the platform, asking them which was the sleeping-car. They offered to show him, and taking him to the outside of the station, away from the lights, gagged and robbed him, taking about $1,900. The thieves escaped.

A TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—Last evening the Sons of Temperance, Chicago Division, assembled in rooms of the Musical Union, in Methodist Block. The attendance was large, and a very pleasant time was experienced. Mr. Carswell, the eloquent lecturer, was present, and entertained the company for about half an hour in an address which was replete with good sense and pertinent suggestions.

HON. GEORGE THOMPSON.—The Ladies' Loyal League have received a letter from the Hon. George Thompson, informing them that he will be able to lecture in this city some time during this, or the first part of the coming month. We trust that there may be no mistake in this announcement, and that we may soon have the pleasure of hearing this eloquent champion of human liberty.

WANTS LOOKING TO.—It is now a long time since the filling up of the site of the West Market Hall was abandoned, and a series of ugly ditches are left there, which even now imperil the traveler by night, and when covered with the snows of winter will be regular mantraps. They should be filled up immediately. Will the Board of Public Works please look to it?

PERSONAL.—George D. Prentice, Esq., editor of the Louisville *Journal*, arrived in this city yesterday, and is now stopping at the Tremont. Hon. J. A. Kasson and family, of Iowa, Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, of Cleveland, and Col. R. P. Van Valkenburg, of New York, are are also staying at the Tremont.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The celebrated orator Edward Carswell, of Canada, will speak in the interest of temperance at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. Mr. Carswell enjoys a reputation for eloquence which is scarcely exceeded by any man in the country. Let the hall be filled.

CARELESSNESS.—We are informed that some of the bridge tenders have latterly contracted the habit of turning the bridge without ringing the bell. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a soldier and two ladies narrowly escaped serious injury at the Clark street bridge from this cause.

ROBBED.—John M. Garfield, a merchant from Boston, Mass., was on Wednesday night robbed at the Adams House of a diamond pin valued at $300. Not the slightest clue to the robber can be obtained.

POCKET PICKING.—A man from Markham, Wis., named David Andrews, was yesterday relieved of his pocket book containing $20 in cash and notes of hand representing $900 more. The robbery was committed at the Northwestern depot.

TEMPERANCE.—If you want to enjoy a rich treat go to Metropolitan Hall this evening and hear E. Carswell, the celebrated Canadian orator, on Temperance. Admission free.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17—Midnight.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, Nov. 18, 1864.

The stock market continues weak and depressed. There is a very perceptible waning of speculation. The movement and prevalent disposition is to sell. At this morning's board there was an increase of short transactions, under the impression that a fall is imminent. There are intimations that Congress is likely to attempt some measures for counteracting the upward tendency of gold, and the expectations are that the Sherman's movement will develop some important results. This keeps the market in suspense, and prevents combinations for an advance.

Railroad and miscellaneous stocks are lower throughout. The the gold exchange was the point of interest in financial circles. The forenoon the wildest excitement prevailed. The fluctuations were the most violent known for some time past. A large number of weak operators were seriously injured. There was a fall of 10¾ without any positive news of any kind to affect the markets. There was a strong bear interest at work. Among other expedients it has given out news of great success by Sherman. The general trade of the city is dull and prices are very generally much unsettled by the fluctuations of gold. The money market is unchanged. Foreign exchange is quiet.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, Nov. 17.

The following are the Independent's Dry Goods quotations for Thursday, November 17, 1864:

PRINTS.

Merrimac	40	Richmond	36
Cocheco	40	American	35
Pacific	38½	Dutchess, B	35
Sprague	36½	Allens	35
Dunnell's	35	Manchester	35

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	39	Glasgow	37
Lancaster	40	Roanoke	31½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	[illegible]	Pepperell, E	52
Stark	[illegible]	" R	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	" O	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	" N	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	" B	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	" L	[illegible]
Agawam	[illegible]	" N	[illegible]
Atlantic, M	[illegible]	" W	42½

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	65	Dwight	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	Bay Mills	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Waltham, X	[illegible]
White Rock	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]		
Hill's Semp'rid'm	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	Swan River	—
Dwight	[illegible]		

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	70	Jewett City	52½
York	70	Providence	52½
Union	67	Falls	72½
Washington	[illegible]	Blue Hill	[illegible]

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	65	Whittenton, C	44½
York	[illegible]	do A	57½
American	45	Uncasville	—

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A C A	[illegible]	York, 32 inch	72½
" A	[illegible]	Hamilton, regular	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	Pemberton XL	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	" AA	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	" X	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	Pearl River	[illegible]

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	42½	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	42½	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	42½	Pepperell	47

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	65	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	63	Indian Head	[illegible]

DELAINES.

Manchester	40	Hamilton, dark	40
Pacific	[illegible]		

CANTON FLANNEL.

Slaterville	[illegible]	Nashua	—
Hamilton	70	Franconia	—
Pemberton C	57	Park Mills	—

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 17.

TOBACCO—No change.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,962 brls. Market dull. Sales superfine at $8.75, delivered; double extra at $9.50@9.75, inspected, head lined and delivered.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 9,617 sacks. Market 5c lower. Sales at $1.80@1.92; 1,500 do $1.95; 400 do at $2.00; 236 do at $2.02 ℔ bu. Corn—Sales old white at $1.50; old mixed at $1.48, sacks in. Oats—Weak. Sales 265 sacks at 90c, and 3,000 sacks at 89c ℔ bu. Rye—134 sacks at $1.18 ℔ bu.

WHISKY—Sales were: 97 brls in lots at $1.68½; 15 do at $1.69, and 25 do at $1.70 ℔ gal.

HOGS—The receipts at all the yards were 2,766 head. Market quite active and prices firm. Sales were; 2,149 head, averaging over 200 lbs each, at from $13.00@14.00 gross.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Nov. 17—1:00 p. m.

CLEARED—North Branch, LaSalle, 102,166 feet lumber, 19,000 feet siding, 50,000 shingles, 30,000 lath.

ARRIVED—Conveyance, Lemont, 45 yards dimension stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 8 yards rubble stone. S. F. Gale, Lemont, 90 yards rubble stone.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Nov. 17—9:00 p. m.

CLEARED—J. P. Chapin, LaSalle, 86,893 feet lumber; York State, LaSalle, 102 tons coal; Unadilla, Marseilles, 80,537 feet lumber, 19,000 lath; Ajax, LaSalle, 100,000 feet lumber; Wave, LaSalle, 100,048 feet lumber, 184,000 shingles; Louise, Joliet, 51,932 feet lumber, 6,500 shingles, 35,000 lath, 207 posts, 50 bris salt, 35,800 lbs staves and headings; Elizabeth, LaSalle, 96,594 feet lumber, 10,000 feet siding, 20,000 shingles; Alabama, LaSalle, 94,515 feet lumber, 150,000 shingles; Aurora, LaSalle, 102,693 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles; R. E. Goodell, LaSalle, 69,400 feet lumber, 5,000 shingles, 50,000 lath; Ericsson, LaSalle, 98,196 feet lumber, 280,000 shingles, 14,500 lath.

ARRIVED—H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 90 yards rubble stone.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

UP—Flying Cloud, Peutard, Melvina.

DOWN—Dickenson.

Wind west.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Heavy and decidedly lower at $1.52 for middling.

FLOUR—State and western dull and 25@30c lower. Sales at $9.60@9.85 for extra state; 10.65@10.85 for extra round hoop Ohio, and 10.90@12.25 for trade brands—market closing firm with no sellers at inside quotations.

WHISKY—Scarcely so firm at $1.73@1.74 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and more or less nominal at a decline of 3@5c per bu. Sales were; Winter red western at $2.25; choice new white Michigan at $2.46; $2.40 for amber Michigan at $2.40. Rye quiet. Barley dull and declining at $1.70. Corn dull and nominal at 1.80 for mixed western in store—latter price an extreme; $1.92 for small lots do. Oats dull and lower at 91c for western afloat.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull at 19c for Porto Rico, and 18@20c for Cuba muscovado. Molasses dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Crude 44@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened decidedly lower, but closed with more firmness at $38.00@38.50 for mess; $39.75@40.25 for new mess, cash and regular way—closing at $40.25 cash; $37.50@37.50 for prime; $38.00@38.50 for prime mess. Also, 7,000 brls new mess, for all November delivery, at $40.00; 1,000 brls do, packing of 1864-5, January delivery, at $41.50, and 500 brls prime mess, December delivery, at $39.50. Beef steady at about previous prices. Bacon dull, and quotations nominal. Cut Meats steady. Hams firm at $18.50 for shoulders, and 22@25c for hams. Lard less active and decidedly lower, at 21@22½c; closing firm at latter price an extreme—closing at 22½c for prime western. Butter heavy, at 41@42c for Ohio, and 40@53c for State. Cheese heavy at 19@22½c.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Gold continues demoralized, and opened at 229, and at 11 a. m. had declined to 218. Subsequently the bulls made a rally and at 12:30 p. m. had brought up the price to 224 but the downward tendency could not be overborne. Later quotations were 220½.

There is a rumor on the street, not traceable to a reliable source, that General Sherman has reached Macon, Georgia.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17.—Gold to-night is 220½.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR—Market dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally 5@6c lower. Corn scarce but firm. Oats nominal at 80c. Barley firm at $1.68@1.80 for Canada.

WHISKY—Sales at 70@71c.

FREIGHTS—Unsettled and dull. Wheat 17½, Corn 15 @ 6½, Oats 10½@11c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, brls, 1,547, wheat 13,420, corn 17,285, oats 79,802, barley 1,843 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, brls, 912, wheat 145,580, corn 22,380, oats 16,000.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

Money steady at 7 ℔ cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 109@109½. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 229¼, declining to 218, advancing to 224¾, declining to 222, and closing at 220¼. Government Stocks active, but without decided change. Stocks better. Gold closed at 226. Rock Island 1¾, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 104½, Northwestern 43½, do preferred 82, Illinois Central scrip 124½, Michigan Southern 72, New York Central 120, Erie 97, do preferred 105¼, Hudson 115, Reading 138½, Canton 33½, Pittsburgh 61, U. S. 10-40 coupons 98¾.

STOCKS—Not very strong. At Gallagher's board, gold 229¾, N. Y. C. 120; Erie 96¾; Hudson, 119¾; Reading, 135; Mercantile, 32; M. S. 71¾; Ill. Central 124½; Cleveland & P. 104¾; R. I. 103¾; Northwestern 43; do preferred, 83¾; Ft. W. 106¾; Alton & Terre H. 53; O. & M. 36¾; Cumberland, 41½. Quicksilver 85¼; Mariposa, 34. Gold steady after call.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*2:15 a. m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	*15 p. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	7:45 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:25 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Detroit Express	*4:30 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*10:15 p. m.	‡6:25 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	†5:30 p. m.	*†11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	*†10:20 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.		
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
" Harrisburg	9:30 a. m.	2:45 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:30 p. m.	5:50 a. m.
" N. York via Allenton,	....	1:55 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p. m.	12:05 p. m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
" Washington	9:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*†10:05 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:00 p. m.	*8:10 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*5:30 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Galesburg and Quincy Ac.	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:30 a. m.	4:20 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Through Trains	3:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	9:30 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Evanston Special	1:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Washingtonian Home Fair.—The different committees and others who may have received money for the sale of tickets or otherwise, on account of the late Fair and Festival, are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and be prepared to make a full report.

Dr. Bigelow.—It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that Dr. Bigelow, 179 Clark street, is prepared to treat all diseases of the sexual organs, and those of a chronic nature. He is well known by the citizens of Chicago as one of the most successful physicians on the continent, and as being unsurpassed in his knowledge of that special class of diseases to which he has devoted his almost exclusive attention.

Those who are afflicted with sexual or chronic diseases should see the doctor at once, who will cure in the shortest possible time. Parties in need of his services may confidentially rely upon polite attention, perfect secrecy, the most skillful treatment, the most rapid and permanent cure. His office is on the southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge. nov18-w449-1t

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—167,000 IN USE. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, A WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 108 Lake street. no18-w431-1m

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Graining, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. no5-v604-1m

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-i27-3m

☞ Troublesome Coughs and Colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 60 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 93 and 94 Lake street. no1-v344-1m

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.
se28-l42-1t pihp

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Billiard Table, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 19, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
no17-w336-3t

SEVENTY-FIVE CADDIES Tobacco and Cigars.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, cor. of Dearborn and Washington streets,

75 Caddies fine Chewing Tobacco,
30 m best Spanish Seed Tobacco Cigars.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
no17-w320-3t

DRY GOODS, WOOL GOODS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS,

Hats, Caps, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22 and 23, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
no17-w337-7t

TWELVE SEWING MACHINES, (various makes.)

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
no18-w433-2t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS IN FRAMES

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

We have received from the East a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are some very choice works of art. Also, about FIFTY FINE PAINTINGS from a PRIVATE GALLERY, all of which will be sold without reserve for cash. The Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings will be on exhibition several days before the sale.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As several parties have expressed a desire to contribute to this sale, we would inform them that they can do so on or before Nov. 17th. We wish it distinctly understood that every Painting on the Catalogue will be sold.

☞ None will be received except on those terms.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
no11-v981-10t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
NEW FURNITURE AND CROCKERY.
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23rd, at 9½ o'clock, at Store 80 West Randolph street, we shall sell the entire Furniture, Crockery, &c., of a dealer closing business, consisting of a fine assortment of Parlor Suits, in Rep and Hair Cloths, Sofas, Lounges, Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Extension and other Chairs, Common Bureaus and Wash Stands, H. C. Bedsteads, fine Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Sets, with and without marble tops, Cottage Chamber Suits, Hat Racks, Rocking Chairs, Mattresses, Marble Top Tables; also a lot of Common Furniture, Chairs, &c. Also a general assortment of White Crockery to be sold on the same day.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
no17-w378-6t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

LARGE SALE OF
New and Second Hand Furniture, Damask Curtains, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Piano Fortes, Melodeon,
And one pair of MATCHED HORSES
AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, November 18, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our rooms, the Furniture, Carpets, Horses, &c., of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Marble top Tables, Rosewood Chairs and Tete a Tetes, Oak Sideboard, with marble top, elegant Hat Racks, Etageres, Easy Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, solid Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Sets, in rep and hair cloth, Rocking Chairs, Oak Settee, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Spring and other Mattresses, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Fancy Table, fine Toilet Sets, Wardrobe, fine Damask Window Curtains, Cornices and Bands, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

SILVER WARE—Castors, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Coffee and Tea Set, Ladles, Cake and Card Baskets, Coffee and Tea Pots, Mugs, Goblets, &c.

CARPETS.—About 250 yards of fine Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

PIANO AND MELODEON.—At 11 o'clock, one very fine Rosewood case, carved leg, inlaid desk and full iron frame Piano Forte, in perfect order, very fine toned and a rich, full round instrument; made by J. P. Hale, of New York. Also, one superior Melodeon, made by Prince, of N. Y.

HORSES, &c.—One pair of very stylish Family Horses, dark brown, six and seven years old, warranted sound and gentle. Can be examined in front of our rooms at 9 o'clock, and will be sold at 10½ o'clock. Also, at the same time, one set Double Harness, one Leopard and two Buffalo Robes.

BOOKS.—About 100 volumes of Standard and Miscellaneous Books.

STOVES.—Two superior Cook Stoves, several Parlor and Office Stoves, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
no15-w201-3t

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1864.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$421,047.30
On Fire Risks	136,657.15
	$562,705.08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863	204,472.4
	767,177.50
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$415,364.22
On Fire Risks	120,556.72
	$536,921.4
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.	[illegible]
	$622,344.14
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.	
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]
Re-Insurances	[illegible]
Agency Charges	[illegible]
Advertising, Printing, &c.	[illegible]
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.	[illegible]
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	[illegible]
	$384,061.28

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent Loan, 1871	[illegible]
111,000 " " " 1881	[illegible]
75,000 " " " 7-30s	[illegible]
100,000 State of Penn. 5 per cent Loan	[illegible]
60,000 " " "	[illegible]
25,000 " " "	[illegible]
125,000 City of Phila.	[illegible]
20,000 Penn. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6 ℔ ct. bonds	[illegible]
25,000 " " 2d "	[illegible]
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Co. principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	[illegible]
5,000 100 Shares Stock Penn. R. R. Co.	[illegible]
5,000 100 " " North Penn. R. R. Co.	[illegible]
50,000 U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	[illegible]
20,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent Loan	[illegible]
128,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	128,000.00
$969,250 Par. Cost $932,190.50. Market value,	$997,627.57
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	[illegible]
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	[illegible]
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,983.00. Estimated value	[illegible]
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days call	100,000.00
Cash in Banks	[illegible]
Cash in Drawer	[illegible]
	$1,253,002.49

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of ten per cent on the Capital Stock and six per cent interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of forty per cent on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in CASH at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand, Joseph H. Seal, H. Jones Brooke, John C. Davis, George G. Leiper, Jacob P. Jones, Edmund A. Souder, Wm. C. Ludwig, Jas. B. McFarland, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Joshua P. Eyre, John R. Penrose, Robert Burton, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Jno. R. Penrose, Samuel E. Stokes, Jno. B. Semple, James Traquair, J. F. Peniston, Pittsburgh, Henry Sloan, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh, Wm. C. Ludwig, Edward Darlington, H. C. Hallett, Jr., D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Edw'd Darlington, Jno. D. Taylor.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Sec'y. no18-w2[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Fruit Farm in southern Illinois, two miles from Du Quoin. For particulars address M. A. DIX, Du Quoin.

FREIGHT FOR LIVERPOOL WANTED.

For rates and other information apply at 4, 7, STRATTON, General Agent European Steam Ship Co., corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
no18-w431-1t dhp

RED JACKET STOMACH BITTERS

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which, as in perfect concert with the doctor, are prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases, will find a sure cure, by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.
21 River Street, Chicago.
jy1-m295-1y-11ew r 4thp

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker & Myers.....Managers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $4.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Friday Evening, Nov. 18th,
BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.
COMEDY NIGHT.

The brilliant Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Keene
Mr. Hardcastle.....Mr. J. Dyott
Young Marlow.....Mr. J. J. Nagle
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. H. Hawk

To conclude with the roaring farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

Saturday afternoon—EAST LYNNE.
Saturday night—THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

A SOCIAL PARTY FOR THE purpose of Dancing will be given at **SHAW'S HALL,** Corner of State and Randolph streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18th, 1864. Dancing from 8½ to 12 o'clock.
no18-w445-1t 4thp

VARIETIES THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK.....Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH.....Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS, NEW ATTRACTIONS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, re-appearance of the old favorites, M'lle AUGUSTA, TONY PASTOR and MAGGIE MARSHALL.

Continued success of Miss JENNIE EAGAN, Premiere Danseuse; also, Messrs. H. W. EGAN and J. S. EDWARDS, Ethiopian Delineators and general Versatile Comedians.

JOHNNY MACK and LITTLE MAC will appear on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th. Several other new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 6:45.....Curtain rises at 7:45

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette, 30 cents.....Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes.....$5.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes.....75 cents

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

Friday evening, Nov. 18th, and every evening during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Antipolus of Syracuse.....Mr. F. E. Aiken
Antipolus of Ephesus.....Mr. McManus
Dromio of Syracuse.....John Dillon
Dromio of Ephesus.....Mr. Bradley
Adriana.....Mrs. L. B. Perrin; Luciana.....Miss Fox

To be followed by the SERIOUS FAMILY. Aminidab Sleek, Mr. John Dillon; Capt. Maguire, Mr. F. E. Aiken; Widow Delmaine, Mrs. L. B. Perrin.

In rehearsal, the last new London sensation Drama entitled WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. Also, John Brougham's New Comedy, PLAYING WITH FIRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S Minstrels. Monday Evening, November 14th, and every evening during the week. First week of Little George, the original child of the age. First week of the Magnificent Operetta, the Visible Prince—arranged by Leon, introducing selections from Faust, Stabat Mater, Ernani, Fra Diavolo, &c., &c. Beautiful new scenery, by Wm. Voegtlen; new costumes, properties, &c., &c.

ADMISSION—25 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Lower Boxes, $5.00; Upper Boxes, $4.00. Box office open from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

JAMES R. GILMORE, Esq.,
(EDMUND KIRKE,)
Will Lecture at
BRYAN HALL,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
The 17th and 18th inst., commencing at 8 o'clk.

SUBJECTS:

1st.—JEFF. DAVIS AND RICHMOND DURING THE SEIGE.

2d.—OUR LAST DAY IN DIXIE, in which Mr. Gilmore will give an account of his visit to Libby Prison, &c.

Tickets may be procured at any time at the Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co. Admission 20 cents.
no15-w211-4t4hp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.

Corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Caroline Martine, Miss Mary Dorval and Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers.

no12-w38-74 4thp J. EDWIN MARTINE, Princ'l.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be had at **295** Indiana street. None but permanent boarders need apply. no18-w470-3t

BOARDING.—One large front parlor to rent with board at **142** Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Also, a few day boarders wanted. no18-w461-1t

BOARDING—Two gentlemen; also one lady, can be accomodated with rooms and board, full or partial, on Division street, west of Franklin School, on a line of street cars. no18-w441-1t

BOARDING.—Wanted by a young man board and lodgings in a private family. Good references given. Address "Z. F." Tribune office. no18-w437-3t

BOARDING—One large unfurnished front room, second floor, at **39** North Halsted street. no18-w456-3t

BOARDING—Wanted board and lodging, or a furnished room, by two young men, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. Address, stating terms, P. O. Drawer **6311**. no18-w455-2t

BOARDING—A pleasant room, with board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at **302** Ohio street. no17-w408-1t

BOARDING.—Some furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. **19** Michigan avenue. no18-w462-2t

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-rate Piano. Can be seen at BENSON'S Music Store, **105** Randolph street. no18-w458-1t

TO RENT—On State street, 120 feet on State street, to be leased for a term of five years, at $5 per foot and taxes. Situated, fronting west, sixty feet south of Fourteenth street. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. **7** Metropolitan Block. no18-w[illegible]

TO RENT—And fixtures for sale, the store **201** South Clark street. Apply on the premises. no18-w433-3t

TO RENT—And for sale. House to rent and furniture for sale. House two-story frame, ten rooms. Furniture consists of chamber sets, stoves, carpets, &c; also one elegant piano, cost $375 three years ago. Also, a very superior instrument. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. **83** Prairie-st., cor. of Sangamon. no18-w44[illegible]

TO RENT—A House containing eight rooms, on Walnut street, between Lincoln and Robey, West Division. Call at **27** River street. no18-w435-1t

BOARDING—The St. Cloud House, **114** South Franklin street, is one of the best kept houses in Chicago, and no man knows better how to get up a good roast of beef and everything else that goes to make a first-class house than THEO. The St. Cloud is well known to need reference. A suit of unfurnished rooms can be had. Also, ten or fifteen gentlemen day boarders can be accommodated.

FOR SALE—A genteel house, in a genteel neighborhood, with more or less land, the North Side, near the city limits. House contains eleven rooms, five closets, two wardrobes, bath room, scullery and water-closet; milk and wine cellars and large basement. Lot 100 by 204 feet. Price $6500. Apply to I. S. STOTT, at JNO. R. WALSH'S, **103** Madison street. no18-w422-1t

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, hotel stand, situated forty miles from Chicago, in a good business town, and doing a good paying business. Lease runs one year, with the privilege of three more. For further particulars inquire of R. SAMPSON, Joliet, Ill., or THOMAS DAWSON, **191** and **193** Canal street, or P. O. Box **2604**, Chicago. no18-w423-1t

TO RENT—With board, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, a furnished front parlor on the first floor. There will also be to rent an unfurnished bed-room. None need apply but those who can pay a good price for first-class accommodations. Reference required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock at **31** Washington street, between State street and Wabash avenue. no17-w385-2t

TO RENT—Furnished lodgings, at No. **13** South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue. Desirable rooms, with large closets, gas, furnished and kept in order to rent without board to gentlemen only. no17-w369-3t

TO RENT—Until May 1st, or longer, a furnished two-story brick house, with basement, cellar and two-story brick barn, centrally located, all in good order, with modern improvements. A small family with no children preferred. Possession about the first of December. Rent $100 per month. Tenant to buy the year's fuel already in. None but first-class tenants need apply, and with references. Address for the next five days, P. O. Box **116**, or apply in person at room No. **6** southwest corner Randolph and Lasalle streets. no17-w385-3t

TO RENT—At a moderate price, Lane Place, with 10 acres of beautiful laid out grounds. Hot and cold water and furnaces in all parts of the house. Possession given immediately. Inquire of R. O. STONE, **146** Madison st. no17-w365-1t

TO RENT—A part of a furnished House of seven rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a small family. Rent in advance. Reference required. Apply at **128** West Washington st. no17-w393-1t

TO RENT—Two single rooms, furnished, with or without board, in a private family, No. **75** Michigan avenue. no17-w382-3t

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—20 Volunteers and Substitutes for the U. S. Navy, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, money down as soon as you pass the doctor. Parties having men, liberally dealt with. Apply at **84** Dearborn street. no18-w473-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Drafted Men who desire Substitutes should apply at **84** Dearborn street, Room 5. You will be supplied cheaper than at any other office. We furnish good men. (No bounty jumpers.) no18-w473-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers who wish to receive the highest bounty, with choice of service, army or navy, to apply at **84** Dearborn street, Room **5**. Let no street runner influence you, but come right to LEWIS & CO. no18-w473-1t

WANTED—Men who wish to procure Substitutes, to understand that they can get Bounty jumpers cheaper than they can get good aliens or veterans; but are they sure that their money is thrown away, if not we can inform them that such is the fact, and they are still liable for military duty. If you want a good Substitute, go to the only reliable and original office in the city of Chicago, and procure one. All we ask is a small margin for our trouble, and we will furnish you good men. We pay a license to the city of Chicago, and refer to the leading bankers and merchants here. We would not issue so long an advertisement, but we wish to guard the public against the numerous imposters and street runners who invest all large cities. LEWIS & CO., P. O. Drawer **6,495**, or **84** Dearborn street. no18-w473-1t

WANTED—Parties who have Substitutes to dispose of, to know that they can always procure the highest price for them, and no danger of their being swindled out of their money, by applying at **84** Dearborn street. no18-w473-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—A Substitute for three years, to whom a liberal sum will be paid. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, No. **9** Metropolitan Block. no18-w477-1t

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that we are now prepared to furnish Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. Army. Those wishing our services will receive honorable dealing and good men. Most respectfully yours, WM. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets.

P. S.—We defy competition, as we always have done, either in giving more money to recruits and substitutes, or in asking less from principals or township quotas. Give us a call or address Lock Box **6063**. no18-w230-1t

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S Army and Navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more money for men than any other office in Chicago. WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box **6063**, Chicago, Ill. no18-w230-1t

WANTED—Substitutes! Substitutes! Substitutes!—Do you want a substitute? If so, you can have one at the office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. no16-w230-1t

WANTED—Volunteers! Volunteers! Volunteers!—Do you want one? If so, you can get them of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., for we can furnish you more than any other office in Chicago, and for less money. no16-w230-1t

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our engravings, books, albums, &c. A 1 new. We pay big commissions. Call, or write to P. R. RANDALL, **87** Washington street, Chicago. no18-w420-2w

WANTED.—Agents wanted either on a salary or commission to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machines. The best finished, best working and cheapest Machines in the market. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box **53**, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. **8**, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. no18-w48-1t

WANTED—Agents for Histories of War, Northern and Southern sides. The great work "American Statesman," 1224 pages, and many most popular books. Also portraits of all the Generals, $15 per 100. Profitable for soldiers and others. Cut this out. Stamp for catalogue. S. M. KENNEDY, **194** Clark street, Chicago. no18-w38-1t

WANTED—Agents to sell our new style of Gift Stationery Packages, and also many other fast-selling articles. Smart agents can easily make $10 to $20 per day. Send along your orders at once, for now is the time to make money. Circulars sent free. C. M. DUNN & CO., **134** South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. no18-w382-1t

WANTED AGENTS.—$50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE (positively the only genuine), price only $18. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. Every machine warranted five years. We will pay the above wages and expenses, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address, with stamp, R. T. HUSH & CO, **81** Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. no18-w38-1[illegible]

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 20th edition in the bindery, and MONROE AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, **112** Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. nov14-w95-6t

WANTED—Agents, $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BENSLEY'S ANIMAL NATURE. A very popular and standard work—488 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—342 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $2.00. Exclusive territories given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, **112** Dearborn street, Chicago. nov14-w35-4t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Splendid pair of six year old matched horses for sale at a bargain at BOYINGTON'S Livery Stable, State-st. Call to-day. no18-w469-1t

FOR SALE—Or exchange, for a No. 1 small size piano, a black horse, top buggy and harness. Price $350. Address P. O. Box **95**, Chicago. no18-w468-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap. A Piano, nearly new. Can be seen at **95** West Clinton-st., or terms inquire at **90** Washington street, Chicago Type Foundry. no18-w436-6t

FOR SALE—A pair of bay mares, weighing twelve hundred each; good draft team, with or without truck and harness. Inquire at **46** West Lake street. no18-w431-1t

FOR SALE—A splendid young Durham Milch Cow, with a calf a week old. Can be seen at **41** Market street on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. [no18-w435-1t] JOHN DAVLIN.

FOR SALE—To Machinists and Brass Finishers. Two new and complete small Drill Lathes, with counter shafts. Also, one Upright Lathe and twenty feet of turned shafting, with hangers and couplings and four pulleys. Inquire at FAY & CO.'S Machine Depot, **132** Clark-st. no18-w411-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap. Power corn sheller, in good order. Can be seen at **100** West Lake street. no18-w412-3t

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first-class Grocery Store, located on State street, convenient to Post Office, street cars, &c. Will be sold cheap for cash. Also, horse and wagon, if desired. Address P. O. Box **1535**. Capital necessary only about $2,500. no17-w382-4t

FOR SALE—A "Tyler" water wheel and two good power morticing machines. Address CHAS. SILLIMAN, Madison, Wisconsin. no17-w343-1w

FOR SALE—A Lathe, occupying a twelve foot bed, and having a swing of twenty-two inches. Now in use at southeast corner of Michigan and Wolcott streets. no17-w387-3t

FOR SALE—A first-class restaurant, well situated and doing a good business; only recently fitted up, and will be disposed of at a fair price. Reason for selling stated upon application at SETH WHEELER'S, **30** Wells-st. no17-w329-5t

FOR SALE—A good chance for any one wishing to purchase the Stock and Fixtures of a Store, with dwelling attached, situated one of the best business localities in the city. Can address P. O. Box **1363**. no17-w398-3t

FOR SALE—A Horse and Open Buggy. Inquire at **204** Madison street. no15-w280-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap, a span of Mules. Apply at KEEBLE'S Flour and Feed Store, Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh streets. no15-w289-3t

FOR SALE—Saloon and Boarding House. All or part possession given Dec. 1st, 1864. Address Box **3866**, Chicago, Ill. no15-w258-3t

FOR SALE—A wagon and harness for sale cheap. Inquire at **37** West Lake street. no15-w160-1t

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Chesebough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHESEBOUGH, Administratrix. no15-w159-1m

FOR SALE.—To Printers. Parties desiring to purchase second-hand Printing material will find a complete office for publishing a Newspaper and doing Job Work, at S. P. ROUNDS, State street, Chicago. no15-w219-1t

FOR SALE—Farms, 51 acres, $2,200; do 160, $2,400; do 80, $3,000; do 160, $4,500; do 223, $4,400; do 98, $4,000; do 110, $5,500; do 120, $5,000; do 174, $8,700; do 260, $8,400; all well improved and near depots and villages. E. H. CUMMINGS, no15-v[illegible] **132** Clark st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Dederick's Lever Press. Also, 300 to 400 tons Prairie Hay. For particulars address E. C. HALL, Onarga, Illinois. no15-w25-1st

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this State, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply, or address by letter, LEE & ANTES, **121** Lake st. no17-w381-1m

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. We will sell five or six second-hand Lathes, in running order, 8 to 16 feet bed, 14 to 32 inch swing. E. W. M. CO.

P. W. GATES, President. no4-v374-1m

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Lot on Clark street, suitable for warehouse or manufacturing business, on corner of South Clark and Springer, or Fifteenth, streets, 110 by 210 feet.

ALSO—A number of other lots, suitable for manufacturing business. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. **4** Metropolitan Block. no18-w456-1t

FOR SALE—A new two-story Frame House, of eight rooms, and lot, on Walnut street, near Robey. Will be sold low and immediate possession given if desired.

A two-story Frame House, of eight rooms and lot, with barn, on Aberdeen, near Jackson, for $3000.

THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. **4** Metropolitan Block. no18-w456-1t

FOR SALE—Residence in North Division, two-story and basement brick house, **242** Dearborn street, north of Chicago avenue.

ALSO—First-class houses and lots on the South Side.

GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. **7** Metropolitan Block. no18-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, choice residence lots (50 feet each) in Geo. Smith's Addition, on Wabash, Michigan and other avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. **7** Metropolitan Block. no18-w433-3t

FOR SALE—Three Cottages, 59, 61 and 63 Pierce street, near corner of Halsted, West Division, containing six rooms and four closets; in good order; now renting for $20 and $22 per month. Possession May 1, 1865. Blue Island cars pass the houses. Ground lease of three and a half years can be had. Inquire at **160** West Jackson st. or **170** Canal st. [no17-w[illegible]] E. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—North Side Residence. House and Lot on Oak street, between Clark and Lasalle, fronting south—lot 50 by 125 feet to an alley; water and gas; eleven rooms.

Also, first-class Houses and Lots in the South Division. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. **7** Metropolitan Block. no15-w218-3t

FOR SALE—Some choice Lots in Sawyer's Addition, between Ada and Elizabeth streets, West Randolph, Lake, Fulton and Carroll streets. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, **51** Clark street. no15-w[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, (no children) two or three rooms suitable for housekeeping, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Court House. Good pay would be given and pay in advance if required. Address "R." Sherman House. [illegible]

WANTED—A drug and prescription clerk in a drug store, about 100 miles from Chicago. One who has some experience in the business may hear of a good situation. Call and see Mr. Fuller, care of Messrs. Lord & Smith, Druggists, [illegible] call on them personally. no18-w[illegible]

WANTED—I am a young man about forty years of age, [illegible] have an easy home in the country [illegible] open correspondence [illegible] some trade, see [illegible] Please address "W. C." Annapolis, Parke County [illegible] no18-w4[illegible]

WANTED—Situation. A young man who has served three years in the army desires a situation as clerk, salesman or book-keeper in some wholesale house. He has had no experience, but is willing to make himself generally useful about a store. References given. Address "[illegible]" Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A steady [illegible] man wants a situation as [illegible] and do general work about a house. Address [illegible] Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] care of children, or to do housework in a small family, by a soldier's wife. [illegible] given for either work. Address "A. [illegible]" Tribune office.

WANTED—Book-keepers, Clerks, Porters, Drivers, &c. Applicants for employment, should call at the Mercantile Agency, **83** Randolph street, Room [illegible] mail enclose two stamps. Merchants will [illegible] in their orders before 5 p. m. [illegible]

WANTED—A good [illegible] Shoe maker can find a situation at [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

WANTED—A lady, having over nine years' experience [illegible] wishes to obtain a situation [illegible] the last six months in giving [illegible] type-setting [illegible] "RL." P. O. Box **1931**, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A partner with cash capital of $3,000 or [illegible] interest in an established commission [illegible] Water street. A good opportunity [illegible] the right kind of a man. Address P. O. Box [illegible] no18-w[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper by a well educated young man [illegible] some gentleman. Call within one [illegible] AM'S Intelligence office, **71** Wells street.

WANTED—A "tip-top" [illegible] tion local editor. [illegible] city. To one that [illegible] Address P. O. Box **1893**, stating salary [illegible] once.

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money in hand from one hundred dollars, to commence [illegible] from ten to twenty-five dollars per [illegible] at Room **14**, No. **147** South Clark street [illegible] Ill. Please do not write; we [illegible] letters, or if you must write send [illegible] **6337**, and we will answer.

WANTED—A clerkship, by a young man who writes a fair hand, and correct at figures. Can give [illegible] ences. Address "A L," P. O. Box **1** [illegible] no18-w464-2t

WANTED—A healthy [illegible] woman as wet nurse. Apply [illegible] MRS. DR. LE VANWAY, **237** Wabash avenue. no18-w[illegible]

WANTED—A first-class C[illegible] (man or woman) one who can [illegible] commended. Also, a half boy. Apply [illegible] at **34** Washington street, between [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—To hire a team [illegible] owns a hay press, to come and press [illegible] tons of hay. Address D. C. MACOMBER, [illegible] no18-w44-3t

WANTED—A "respectable" energetic young man in a [illegible] any respectable store or office [illegible] dress "G A," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—Carpenters. [illegible] at shop **258** South Jefferson street, [illegible] rison.

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible] two young ladies, with two [illegible] dressed in Uncle Sam's blue, who [illegible] age of 35 and 45. None but those [illegible] looking need respond. Address [illegible] MISS JULIETTE, P. O. Box **980**, Chicago.

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c., situations should apply at the Advertising [illegible] business Agency **83** Dearborn street [illegible] 50 cents. References to first-class [illegible] no18-w40-1t LEWIS [illegible]

WANTED—By a good business young man, a situation as [illegible] a Wholesale Grocery or Tobacco House [illegible] and Book-keeper. Can give good [illegible] ing to work on a low salary for the first [illegible] Address "B F J," Summit Post Office, Ind. no17-w[illegible]

WANTED—Sewing Machine Agents everywhere, to introduce the [illegible] & Clark Family Sewing Machine, the only [illegible] machine in the country which is licensed by the [illegible] Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & [illegible] Bachelder. Salary and expenses [illegible] lowed. All other machines now [illegible] than forty dollars each are infringements [illegible] and the seller and user liable. [illegible] T. S. PAGE, Toledo, Ohio, or CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. no17-w[illegible]

WANTED—Two or three [illegible] rienced Patent Right salesmen [illegible] Knitting Machine Office, **120** Lake street. [illegible] D. A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—Ten good C[illegible] tors wanted at the corner of Eighteenth [illegible] and Wabash avenue.

WANTED—An elderly [illegible] Italian man that speaks both German and [illegible] desires a situation to do chores in a [illegible] Telegraph Office. Please address "[illegible]" [illegible] can have the probable [illegible] of [illegible] remunerative, &c.

WANTED—To rent a [illegible] house, with five to eight rooms, within [illegible] walk of the Court House. Rent [illegible] the highest references if required. Address [illegible] M," Box **1437**, Chicago.

WANTED—Three good T[illegible] can find employment at Laporte, [illegible] CHRISTIAN HANSER.

WANTED—House wanted, [illegible] gentleman and wife, in a good neighborhood [illegible] centrally located. Rent not to exceed [illegible] P. O. Box **586**.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] man or clerk in a Boot and Shoe [illegible] and Hide Store. Has had several years [illegible] the above business and three years [illegible] commanding officer in the army. References [illegible] employers. Address "F," Tribune office.

WANTED—A book-keeper. [illegible] who thoroughly understands [illegible] Address P. O. Box **6354**.

WANTED—A man acquainted [illegible] with the care of horses and to [illegible] about a house. Inquire at **329** Wabash avenue. no17-w3[illegible]

WANTED—A man with $[illegible] to join in the manufacture and [illegible] cultural tools in Chicago. The business [illegible] established. Address Drawer **6303**, Chicago. no17-w3[illegible]

WANTED—A Tubular Boiler [illegible] 12 to 15 horse power. Address [illegible] Carolay & Trego, No. **19** Lasalle street, Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class Tinner to go to Jerseyville, Ill. To a [illegible] steady work, and good wages will [illegible] J. B. AMES, Jerseyville, Ill. no17-w[illegible]

WANTED—By a lady, one [illegible] with board, in a private family or [illegible] boarding house. Address "Miss L." **378** Tribune. [illegible]

WANTED—$100 to $200 [illegible] Month. The Auburn Publishing Company offers unequalled inducements to Agents, male and female, to sell their popular and standard [illegible] are immense. Every family wants [illegible] particulars send stamp to F. S. MATTHEWS, Auburn [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box **4795**. no[illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Bank Book-keeper, to take charge of [illegible] nal ledger. Address P. O. Box **4000**, with references and terms.

WANTED—The citizens of Chicago to cut down their tallow bills [illegible] in "Granger," Merchant Tailor, **139** South [illegible] Chicago, (from Broadway, New York, and [illegible] House, Boston.) Granger makes up cheaper [illegible] in the most approved manner, of New [illegible] He guarantees to cut and workmanship [illegible] by any in the trade.

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A situation as a book-keeper in a respectable [illegible] ment. The best city references given. Address [illegible] O. Drawer **6234**.

WANTED—Information of [illegible] young man by the name of William [illegible] returned soldier. He will find his father and [illegible] seven miles from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A young man [illegible] quainted with the grocery [illegible] get a good situation in [illegible] wholesale or retail grocery [illegible] man and English languages [illegible] ences. Address "H R," Box **1425**. [illegible]

WANTED—Cook County [illegible] for which the highest price will be paid. [illegible] LIAM BARTLETT, Merchant Tailor and [illegible] Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods, [illegible] **131** and **133** Randolph street.

WANTED—A Correspondent [illegible] an Insurance Office. Must write a fair hand, [illegible] be able to express ideas fluently and [illegible] possess a knowledge of Fire Insurance [illegible] above requirements, with [illegible] a personal [illegible] liberal salary. Address [illegible] ences, &c., "INSURANCE," Tribune office. no17-w343-1w

WANTED—Employment, $[illegible] to $60 a day. Agents wanted [illegible] to sell Willcox's new $20 [illegible] Machine. For simplicity, durability [illegible] no rival. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, [illegible] and embroider beautifully. Every [illegible] Lock stitch, which can be cut at [illegible] every third stitch and still the fabric [illegible] Salary, or commission, at which the above [illegible] For particulars enclose stamp and address [illegible] & WILSON, No. 3 Lyman's [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and [illegible] ters at $45 per month and rations [illegible] month and rations. Free transportation [illegible] from Chicago. Persons wishing [illegible] quire at the Government Office, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. [illegible] West Agent.

Lost.

LOST—The key of a safe. [illegible] one returning the same to [illegible] BRO., **48** North Wells-st., will be [illegible] no18-w[illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward, a C[illegible] Wallet, containing [illegible] script and a receipt [illegible] the above reward will [illegible] leaving it at **59** [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—A three year old brown mare, with [illegible] high and white star [illegible] for her return to [illegible] **239** Randolph street.

STRAYED—Or stolen [illegible] night of Nov. 16th, [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street,
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week).....$[illegible]
" " (per quarter).....[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.....[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months.....[illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year.....[illegible]
Weekly, a single copy one year.....[illegible]
" " six months.....[illegible]
Clubs of ten copies, one year.....[illegible]
" twenty-one.....[illegible]

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates AFTER the club has been raised.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Curtis, who has been a thorn to Price, telegraphs that the border is well rid of him, at a loss to the rebels that makes their last Missouri venture a costly one for them.

On the inside of this issue we give Judge Lawrence's latest rejoinder to Bishop Whitehouse.

The dispatches give us further intelligence as to Sherman's great movement, and abundant indications that all rebeldom is aroused to meet it. We shall presently hear from the first blow struck by our army on leaving Atlanta.

There is nothing now from Grant or Sheridan, save the rumor that the rebels, under Longstreet, have already retired from Sheridan's front, to go and intercept Sherman.

The New York dispatches state that "a fleet of steamers from Fortress Monroe, with 10,000 rebel prisoners aboard, to be exchanged at Savannah, were at Hilton Head on the 13th inst. The exchange is probably taking place now. The country will rejoice that 10,000 of our poor boys are released from maltreatment and starvation, and restored to freedom and their friends. But there is one disagreeable feature in the affair, that may as well be stated. The 10,000 men we shall receive are unfit for immediate duty. They have been starved to the condition of invalids. Perhaps half of them have served out their terms of enlistment, and can claim their discharge, and the residue will not be fit for active service for months. On the other hand, the rebel prisoners are full fed, robust and hearty, and will have muskets placed in their hands immediately. Jeff Davis will gain a reinforcement of 10,000 veterans, with whom to meet Sherman's army when it approaches the coast, and help to defend Savannah and Charleston against our troops. This is the disagreeable side of the exchange. The rebels have clearly got the best of the bargain.

Some of the beer makers have made a bad mess of it, and have leisure to repent their folly. It will not do to defraud the Government. It will not be economy to save paying taxes. The fate of the New York brewers will be traveling to other parts of the country, it is to be feared, and hoped; the latter by loyal men.

A daring rebel scheme to seize and plunder Pacific gold-bearing steamers has been discovered in time to thwart it. The pacific intentions of the rebels are about as mean as those of the same name by their Northern friends.

Gold is an infamously disloyal metal and found to keep bad company. A little while ago it gave forth all varieties of notes, from groan to a giggle, according as the prospects of the Copperhead generation waxed or waned. Now it has gone squarely over to the rebels, and goes up and down with the prospects of their situation. Yesterday gold fell to 209. Everybody was eager to sell short, and all this because of the dread that has fallen on rebeldom through Sherman's move. Gold closed at 215, not because it would there, but because it stopped there after a weary day of it, as the dispatches elsewhere declare.

Gov. Yates returned to Springfield last night. During his stay in this city he has been visited by many of our citizens, eager to congratulate him on his share in the late canvass, and on the triumph of loyalty in our State. Gov. Yates comes out of his campaign work in fine health, and may take to himself the satisfaction that his has been no small share in the causes that have secured our triumph.

CABINET RUMORS.

Since the morning of the 9th of November, Washington city has belched "rumors" without ceasing. The gentlemen connected with the press in that quarter have filled the public ear and the public car with all manner of unsubstantial stuff regarding the War Department. The chief topics of agitation in this last snow storm of doubts have been the retirement of Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Stanton, and the accession of Mr. Walker and Gen. Butler, which we have been led to expect any day in the week. It is now asserted by one correspondent that the change in the War Department has been made, or that the order has actually gone forth. We are glad to notice anything coming in the shape of a fact instead of a surmise. We like it for variety. But we caution our readers not to hazard anything upon its truthfulness. Our own advices are to the effect that no Cabinet crisis exists, and that no changes have been contemplated by the President or his constitutional advisers prior to the 4th of March next.

PEACE.

So you are for peace, who have had so much to say of Peace Sneaks; and for terms with the rebels, ignoring the hard words against Vallandigham and Colorado Jewett. Thus to you, your Copperhead friend. The loyal States have recently trampled into the dust a party who set out from Chicago bearing olive branches. But remember that this was because they came, as Birnam Woods to Dunsinane—every leaf concealing a dagger, and every branch a traitorous lance. The party of the Union is now and ever for peace, and the best proof is, that these three years past our sons have fought for it, to realize the old motto of the Bay State, seeking "Peace with the sword, quiet under Liberty." Now that the groans of the wounded, by ballots, are dying away throughout the land, there wisely enough begins to be heard a talk of peace on better basis than those slain dreamed of, or dreaming, rejected in their pro-slavery zeal. The whole land sighs for peace. So do you desire peace and safety when your building is on fire, but you seek to suppress the fierce devouring element, and not Chief Engineer Harris, though his men stand dripping and heavy booted on your parlor carpet. So you pray for peace and health, when sickness is in your dwelling, but you seek to banish the evil disease, and not your family physician. By the peace movement is now meant to ask the rebels to submit. The cessation from hostilities is sure to come the instant the purpose of the hostilities is reached. The treatment of the rebellion is one that rejoices neither President nor people. It rests heavy upon our communities. It calls for large taxes, large sacrifices. It makes large demands on our homes. And yet this people have freshly declared that the war shall go forward until the rebellion is crushed.

The peace movement now talked of is a test of the temper of the rebels, to try the remaining strength of the revolt. The white flag has to do with their surrender, not ours, whether it is sent, and the commissioners on either side meet, as we will believe they may, it will mean just this, the constituted and now freshly reaffirmed authorities of the nation asking the rebels to give up their hellish work and lay down their arms. The demand will be enforced by the present military situation; by the successes of the past four years; by the woes the rebellion has entailed upon the Southern land; by the common consent of good men everywhere throughout the world that its purposes are unholy; by the rebuking frowns and silence of other nations; by the common consent of humanity everywhere, outraged at the maddened ring of the conspirators, that this scheme is hell-begotten and should perish from the face of the earth. Perhaps the rebels will yield to this appeal; but the Government that asks it of them will not stand stripped and disarmed. The sword will be sheathed, but the hilt will be firmly clasped. We send us peace, but only under the Union.

☞ It is rumored that C. H. McCormick is preparing a work on political lettering, with a view to encourage the [illegible] among candidates. It will not be well for those who seek to imitate him to forget that the persons given up to die by their physicians may be permitted to eat what they like, and dietetic rules will never be out of place with those who expect to live. Letter writing could not kill McCormick any more than last year's cholera season could have proved fatal to Julius Cæsar.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] on the Upper Potomac—The Force Insignificant.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 18.

The force of rebels hovering along the Upper Potomac, has not crossed the river. It is wholly and entirely of small gangs of [illegible], numbering about seventy or eighty